THE

European Magazine,

For JUNE 1806.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the late Dr. JOHN GREGORY. And, 2. A VIEW of the PRINCE of WALES's STABLES at BRIGHTON.]

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London:

Printed by J. Gold, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street,

FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES ASPERNE,

(Successor to Mr. SEWELL,)

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

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In anſwer to two of our Correſpondents, we muſt repeat, what we have often declared, that *Acroſticks* are inadmiſſible.

Crito is received, and ſhall be attended to.

The extracts from printed collections of poems do not ſuit our purpoſe.

It gives us much pleaſure to recognize the hand-writing of our worthy and liberal Correſpondent, Mr. MOSER, after a very ſevere illneſs; and we hope that he will ſoon be enabled to return to his Collection and Recollection of Veſtiges, &c. by which he has already laid the public under great obligations.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from June 7 to June 14.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
INLAND COUNTIES.										
Middleſex	82	4	45	2	32	11	32	1	43	10
Surry	90	4	40	0	32	0	31	0	45	6
Hertford	75	8	41	0	34	4	27	4	37	0
Bedford	73	10	00	0	33	6	27	7	39	6
Huntingd.	76	7	00	0	32	8	26	8	36	0
Northam.	78	0	52	3	31	4	24	9	41	10
Rutland	82	0	00	0	36	0	28	0	42	0
Leiceſter	84	6	46	11	34	8	27	5	37	7
Nottingh.	87	0	50	4	39	6	27	10	44	6
Derby	89	0	00	0	48	0	29	8	48	0
Stafford	94	0	00	0	42	8	28	4	48	4
Salop	94	3	65	8	49	4	30	3	00	0
Hereford	94	1	51	2	38	8	28	3	40	10
Worceſt.	89	9	44	4	37	2	31	11	47	5
Warwick	92	10	00	0	37	0	31	10	51	5
Wilts	76	4	00	0	30	6	30	10	53	0
Berks	87	9	00	0	30	9	31	2	43	11
Oxford	83	5	00	0	31	11	29	3	41	11
Bucks	74	10	00	0	32	7	30	9	45	10

COUNTIES upon the COAST.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	84	4	32	0	33	9	34	6	39	0
Kent	88	3	38	0	33	0	36	6	35	0
Suſſex	84	8	00	0	00	0	38	8	43	0
Suffolk	80	0	00	0	31	9	32	0	35	0
Cambrid.	78	10	00	0	30	4	22	6	37	2
Norfolk	79	6	41	1	28	6	26	10	34	9
Lincoln	82	4	54	6	34	5	23	3	39	5
York	76	4	53	4	29	10	24	8	42	6
Durham	76	8	00	0	00	0	27	6	00	0
Northum.	76	3	48	0	32	8	27	11	33	4
Cumberl.	74	6	53	9	44	1	30	10	00	0
Weſtmor.	86	4	62	8	50	6	31	2	00	0
Lancaſh.	80	5	00	0	43	6	30	2	46	1
Cheſhire	80	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	85	6	00	0	36	10	30	8	49	1
Somerſet	86	11	00	0	33	10	29	2	45	0
Monmou.	102	8	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	84	3	00	0	29	9	24	4	00	0
Cornwall	88	7	00	0	36	4	26	2	00	0
Dorſet	81	7	00	0	30	0	33	10	00	0
Hants	80	11	00	0	29	0	32	9	43	6
WALES.										
N. Wales	87	0	00	0	45	0	22	10	00	0
S. Wales	98	2	00	0	00	0	20	2	00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Inſtrument Maker to his Majeſty,

At Nine o'Clock A. M.

1806	*Barom.*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obſerv.*
May 29	29.99	62	ESE	Rain
30	29.80	59	N	Fair
31	29.81	57	N	Ditto
June 1	29.94	60	E	Ditto
2	30.05	60	NE	Ditto
3	30.12	64	SW	Ditto
4	29.80	59	S	Ditto
Much rain in the day.				
5	29.60	61	SW	Fair
6	29.75	61	S	Ditto
7	30.05	62	WSW	Ditto
8	30.10	66	SSW	Ditto
9	30.17	68	S	Ditto
10	30.11	73	E	Ditto
11	30.17	72	SW	Ditto

1806	*Barom.*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obſerv.*
June 12	30.24	68	NE	Fair
13	30.35	68	SE	Ditto
14	30.15	69	E	Ditto
15	30.14	67	E	Ditto
16	30.15	68	SW,	Ditto
17	30.10	65	N	Ditto
18	30.20	63	N	Ditto
19	30.34	62	E	Ditto
20	30.43	66	SSW	Ditto
21	30.20	65	NW	Ditto
22	29.95	62	N	Ditto
23	30.06	58	N	Ditto
24	30.15	57	NNW	Ditto
25	30.10	59	N	Ditto
26	29.85	61	SW	Rain

European Magazine.

Engraved by Ridley

JOHN GREGORY, M.D.

Aetatis 40.

of Edinburgh.

Published by J. Asperne, at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill. 1 Sept. 1804.

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JUNE 1806.

THE LATE JOHN GREGORY, M.D.

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THE ſubject of our preſent Memoir, who was no leſs reſpected for his talents, than beloved for the qualities of his heart, was ſon of Dr. James Gregory, Profeſſor of Medicine in King's College, Aberdeen, and grandſon of James, Profeſſor of Mathematics, firſt at St. Andrew's, and afterwards at Edinburgh, and alſo the inventor of the Gregorian teleſcope. Thus was he the third Profeſſor of his family in a lineal deſcent. But it may be remarked, as a circumſtance ſtill more extraordinary, that from his great grandfather, David Gregory, Eſq. of Kinairdy, in Aberdeenſhire, he was the fifteenth deſcendant who had held a Profeſſorſhip in a Britiſh Univerſity. His father was firſt married to Catherine Forbes, daughter of Sir John Forbes, of Monymuſk, by whom he had ſix children, moſt of which he loſt in infancy. This lady dying, he married, ſecondly, Ann Chalmers, only daughter of the Rev. Mr George Chalmers, Principal of King's College, by whom he had two ſons and a daughter.

JOHN, the youngeſt of the three, was born at Aberdeen, June 3, 1724; and when but ſeven years old, had the misfortune to loſe his father. The rudiments of his claſſical education he acquired at the Grammar-School of Aberdeen; and under the eye of his grandfather, Principal Chalmers, he completed, in King's College, his ſtudies in the Latin and Greek languages, and in the ſciences of ethics, mathematics, and natural philoſophy.

At the age of eighteen, he went to Edinburgh, and diligently attended the various lectures on anatomy, materia medica, chemiſtry, and botany. In the year 1745, he went over to Leyden, and attended the lectures of Albinus, Van Royen, Gaubius, and other celebrated profeſſors. While abroad, he had the honour of receiving, unſolicited, from King's College, Aberdeen, a degree of Doctor of Medicine; and on his return thither from Holland a ſhort time after, he was elected Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the ſame Univerſity.—This office, however, he reſigned about the end of the year 1749; his views being chiefly directed to the practice of phyſic, with which he thought the duties of his profeſſorſhip too much interfered.

In 1752, Dr. Gregory married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Forbes, a lady of great wit and beauty, and who brought him a conſiderable fortune. His union with her, however, terminated in her death about nine years after. Of her character, an idea may be formed from the paſſage in that excellent little work, "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters," where the writer ſays, "while he endeavours to point out what they (his daughters) ſhould be, he draws but a very faint and imperfect picture of what their mother was." In 1754, Dr. Gregory quitted Aberdeen, and came to London; where the reputation that he had acquired in his native country procured him a ready introduction to many perſons of diſtinction both in the literary and polite world.

George Lord Lyttelton now became his friend and patron: and to that nobleman the world is ſaid to have been indebted for the publication of the Doctor's "*Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, with thoſe of the Animal World*," which firſt made him known to the public as an Author. This pro-

duction, while it ſhows the writer to have been a philoſopher whoſe reflections were juſt and original, at the ſame time diſplays a liberality of ſentiment ſeldom to be paralleled. An anonymous writer, in a letter to a young gentleman, thus mentions this work: "If you wiſh to ſee the *natural* ſtile in the higheſt perfection, read the works of the late Dr. John Gregory; all of which poſſeſs that charm which Horace would have called the *ſimplex munditiis* in a high degree. But in particular, his "Comparative View;" which, in reſpect to natural eaſe, and unaffected elegant ſimplicity of ſtile, is not to be exceeded in any language, and, in as far as my reading has extended, has not been equalled by any other compoſition in Engliſh. You have probably read it; and if you have, I will venture to ſay, you went through the whole book without ever once having had your attention called off from the ſubject to admire the ſtile. So properly are the words choſen to convey the idea, that they always lead the mind directly forward to the object in view, without the ſmalleſt rub of any kind to call off the attention; and it is only after you have completed your journey, and have time to look back, that you begin to perceive the beauty and the perfection of that road which conducted you ſo happily to the journey's end. Gregory's ſtile may be compared to the acting of Garrick; it is only by a retroſpective view that its ſuperior excellence can be diſcovered." Such was the eagerneſs with which it was read, that in the ſpace of two years it paſſed through four editions; and while it was peruſed by all perſons with peculiar pleaſure, it was honoured by thoſe moſt diſtinguiſhed for taſte and literature with the higheſt approbation.

In 1754, Dr. Gregory was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and it is not to be doubted, that his practice would ſoon have become very extenſive and lucrative, had he continued in London; but his brother, Dr. James Gregory, dying in November 1755, and he being ſolicited to fill the vacancy thus occaſioned in the Profeſſorſhip of Phyſic in King's College, Aberdeen, he returned to Scotland in the beginning of 1756, and entered upon the duties of that office, to which he had been elected before he arrived. This ſituation, in 1766, he exchanged for the Profeſſorial Chair in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, vacant by the reſignation of Dr. Rutherford: and in the ſame year, on the death of Dr. Whytt, he was appointed Firſt Phyſician to his Majeſty for Scotland.

Of the lectures which he delivered, thoſe "*On the Duties and Qualifications of a Phyſician, and the Method of proſecuting Inquiries in Philoſophy*," were the only ones that he fully committed to writing. Of theſe, many copies were taken in ſhort-hand by his pupils; for it was not his intention to publiſh them, till he heard that a copy had been offered for ſale to a bookſeller: he then thought it neceſſary to anticipate a fraudulent and probably mutilated publication, by authorizing an impreſſion from a corrected copy, of which he generouſly gave the profits to a favourite pupil. They were firſt publiſhed in 1770, and in 1772 another edition appeared in an enlarged and more perfect ſtate. In theſe lectures he laboured, by the moſt forcible arguments, to convince his pupils, that a phyſician who ſtudies the principles of his profeſſion, who has an extenſive acquaintance with every branch of natural knowledge, and who properly applies his knowledge, muſt have an infinite advantage, as a practitioner, over one who is ignorant of the theory of medicine, and of every ſcience connected with it. He endeavoured to perſuade them, that genius and ſenſe, which indeed are the peculiar gifts of heaven, are yet capable of high improvement; and that without improvement they can be but of little account, either to the public, or to the individual. In ſhort, no argument was omitted, which could prompt them to ſtudy medicine with attention and ardour, and afterwards to practiſe it with prudence and humanity.

In 1772 alſo were printed his "*Elements of the Practice of Phyſic, for the Uſe of Students.*" This publication was intended as a ſyllabus to his Lectures; and in it he meant to have comprehended all the diſeaſes of which he uſually treated. But not having leiſure to finiſh the whole, he was obliged to ſtop at the end of that claſs of diſeaſes commonly reckoned febrile.

Soon after the death of his wife, Dr. Gregory ſat himſelf down to the compoſition of that excellent tract, called "*A Father's Legacy to his Daughters*;" which, though certainly not intended by the author for the public eye, was

with great propriety publiſhed, after his death, by his eldeſt ſon. It exhibits at once great piety and goodneſs of heart, and conſummate knowledge of human nature and of the world; and his admirable inſtructions on the ſeveral heads of Religion, Conduct and Behaviour, Amuſements, Friendſhip, Love and Marriage, are well calculated

To raiſe the virtues, animate the bliſs,
And ſweeten all the toils of human life.

The letters which compoſe this paternal legacy appear to have been written under the impreſſion of an early death, which he had reaſon to apprehend from a conſtitution ſubject to the gout, which had begun to ſhow itſelf, at irregular intervals, even from the 18th year of his age. This diſeaſe he inherited from his mother, who died ſuddenly in 1770, while ſitting at table. He prognoſticated for himſelf a ſimilar death, and his prediction was too early verified. At night, of the 9th of February 1773, he went to bed with no apparent diſorder, and was found dead in the morning. His death had evidently been inſtantaneous, and probably in his ſleep; for there was not the ſmalleſt diſcompoſure of limb or feature.

In perſon, Dr. Gregory was much above the middle ſize; his frame was compacted with ſymmetry, but not with elegance; he rather ſtooped in his walk; and his countenance, from a fulneſs of feature and heavineſs of eye, gave no external indication of ſuperior powers of mind: when engaged in converſation, however, his features became animated, and his eyes expreſſive. He had a warmth of tone and geſture, which gave a pleaſing intereſt to every thing that he ſaid; but this animation was accompanied by a gentleneſs and ſimplicity of manner, which, with little attention to the exterior and regulated forms of politeneſs, was more engaging than the moſt finiſhed addreſs. His heart was the ſeat of the ſocial and benevolent affections; which in the exerciſe of his profeſſion manifeſted themſelves in many nameleſs, but important, attentions to thoſe under his care; and which, without regard to the rank or condition of his patient, were ever moſt liberally beſtowed where they were moſt neceſſary. As to his literary productions, which we have before named, they were invariably directed to the good of his fellow creatures, and are at once honourable to their author, and beneficial to the world.

To the Editor of the European Magazine, and London Review.

SIR,

I WITH many others, wonder exceedingly what can be the crime, character, or profeſſion, among the Otaheitans, for which there is no appropriate term in our language, and from which Mr. Turnbull's mind "turns with diſguſt and horror," as you have ſtated in your Review for February laſt. You ſay, "from what he ſays of *un*ſexing, and affecting feminine follies and airs, it would ſeem to be the very reverſe of what it really is: of which we have had the curioſity to inform ourſelves." You add, that though the Mahoo is not a proſtitute in one ſenſe, but nearer a-kin to a debauchee, he may be conſidered as a debauchee in another. As it exhibits human nature, though in a ſtate of turpitude and degradation below what it can enter into the heart of man to conceive, it might be ſet forth in Latin, (as is ſometimes done in caſes of diſguſt and abhorrence, though none come up to this;) or, if that ſhould not be thought enough, in Greek. The interpreters might communicate the ſecret to whom and how they pleaſed. But the fact itſelf ſhould not be loſt to the philoſopher. All this is equally delicate, liberal, and judicious.—Now, Mr. Editor, will you be ſo obliging, ſince you know, as to communicate in the way you propoſe, to your Readers, a ſecret which almoſt painfully excites curioſity, and which as you juſtly obſerve, "ſhould not be loſt to the philoſopher."

PHILOSOPHUS.

In reply to this note, we have to confeſs that we feel a repugnancy almoſt invincible to enter at all into the ſubject—nor can we mention all the particulars of ſhocking diſguſt and horror with which we have become acquainted. Nevertheleſs it may be expected, after what we have obſerved in our Review of Turnbull's Voyage, that we ſhould give ſome general idea of the fact—Injiciunt penem in orem infauſti, atque, exagitando clunes, emittunt ſemen; quod ſceleratus avidè deglutit, tanquam robur et vim alterius; putans ſcilicet ſe ita fortiorem reddi. There are other particulars in this unheard of intercourſe, if poſſible, ſtill more diſguſting.

THEA-

Theatrical Accident.

On the 17th day of March 1752, the Tragedy of Macbeth was performed at Covent Garden, for Mr. Cibber's benefit; and by a very odd accident had ſomewhat of a comical cataſtrophe. Thoſe heroic full bottomed perukes whoſe buſhy expanſe ſpread over the whole back of the wearer, and which may be ſeen in Hogarth's Analyſis of Beauty, had then lately been exploded the Stage, and a more natural, that is, a leſs enormous, covering for the back ſubſtituted in its ſtead. Unfortunately that night Mr. Barry (Macbeth) choſe to appear in one moſt curiouſly frizzled out, and of the fulleſt tragical flow ever ſeen. When in the laſt act it was our hero's turn to be killed, honeſt Ryan (Macduff) being eager to diſpatch him, juſt as he was to plump down upon the carpet, entangled his hand in the vaſt profuſion of Macbeth's hair; and by jerking back his ſword, after the concluding ſtab, away came poor periwig along with it, while our hero was left expoſed in the laſt agonies of death—bare-headed. Ryan in the mean while, with ſome confuſion, contemplated Full Bottom, which he held dangling in his hand, but ſadly tumbled and out of curl: at length he good naturedly adjuſted it on the baldpate of the tyrant, who was then enabled to make his dying ſpeech with proper regularity and decorum.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

In the leiſure which a ſlow recovery has afforded, I have, for want of better employment, endeavoured to collect ſome of thoſe *idioms* which that eccentric genius Swift ſays, in a letter to Dr. Sheridan, are, when tranſlated by a ſkilful hand, "the moſt uſeful as well as ornamental parts of human learning." I have alſo glanced a little at what he terms their *Latino-Anglicus*; and although I have the higheſt opinion of the works of the Dean, I cannot help thinking that he is, in his ideas, rather too ſanguine reſpecting this mode of "inſtructing Princes and Great Miniſters, and diſtributing praiſe and cenſure with the utmoſt impartiality and juſtice:" but as further remarks upon this point are of too much importance for the preſent ſpeculation, I ſhall waive them, in order to come to another letter, in which, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, he condeſcends to deſcend from thoſe exalted perſons, and to give us a ſtring of obſervations applicable to the days of the week, which, he ſays, are very ingenious, and proper for the information of boys and girls, that they may *not forget* to reckon them.

How, in the ordinary courſe of things, boys or girls could forget to reckon the days of the week, which are impreſſed upon their minds by the play-time afforded by ſchool relaxation, (which I once heard a maſter dignify by the appellation of *literary leiſure*,) and therefore in which they are ſo materially intereſted, it is not eaſy to conceive. But however this may be, it is not the objection which I have to the epithetical obſervations of the Dean upon their progreſſion: thoſe, I think, are not ſufficiently clear and preciſe to be uſeful; for although I know that from ſhort apophthegms of this nature, eſpecially if in rhyme, much good has been derived, of which I could quote ſeveral remarkable inſtances, but for the ſake of brevity ſhall confine myſelf to one, from the ingenious works of Poor Robin, viz.

"Thirty days has September,
April, June, and November," &c.

Yet as this, like thoſe beautiful and elegant arithmetical verſifications which I have ſeen, certainly fixes dates and calculations deep in our memories, and is at once remarkable for its terſeneſs and perſpicuity, I muſt further obſerve, that I think it ſuperior in utility to the diurnal obſervations of the Dean, of which, as we have now happily arrived at them, you will judge.

"*Sunday's a Pun-day.*"

Why a Pun-day? He could not mean the practice of punning from the pulpit ſo prevalent above a century before the date of the letter to which I have alluded, becauſe in the time of Swift it had totally ſubſided among the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church: and when I mention the names of Sherlock, Hare, Gibſon, Secker, and Rundell, it will call to your recollection thoſe of many other divines whoſe ſermons, while they reflect the higheſt honour on the age in which they were promulgated, may ſerve as models for every other. Yet if he did not mean that, what did he mean?

Monday

"*Monday's a Dun-day.*"

This appellation, I preſume, aroſe from a cuſtom ſtill prevalent, of the landlords of the poor collecting their weekly rents on Monday morning.

"*Tueſday's a News-day.*"

This, probably, the publication of a weekly paper on this day will explain.

"*Wedneſday's a Friend's day.*"

This being in moſt cities one of the market-days, the Dean, it is likely, thought rendered people more liable to viſits from their friends, during the courſe of it, than moſt of the others.

"*Thurſday's a Curſed day.*"

"*Friday's a Dry day.*"

Theſe appellations are to me wholly inexplicable.

"*Saturday's the latter Day.*"

This ſufficiently explains itſelf. But if any of your ingenious Correſpondents will ſolve my difficulties, and correct any miſtakes I may have made with reſpect to the other days, they will, Mr. Editor, while they elucidate one of thoſe parts of the works of the Dean that, I think, wants elucidation, at the ſame time, in all probability, ſhow us, that he has not, even in his careleſs moments, *trifled* without having in view ſome uſeful, and conſequently moral, purpoſe.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

June 21, 1806. A. B. C.

CHARACTER *of a* NEGATIVELY GOOD MAN.

ALL virtue conſiſts in *effort*—effort to avoid evil and to obtain good; but how many are there who paſs ſpeciouſly through the world, without having made any conſiderable moral effort in their lives! An eaſy ſituation, a happy conſtitution of body and mind, tranquil times, indulgent friends, free many from the neceſſity of exerting any of the energies of the ſoul, either in acting or ſuffering. Such perſons may perhaps merit no particular cenſure;—"explent numerum," they fill up the number of which ſociety is compoſed; but let not the mere negation of what would be ſcandalous or puniſhable—the practice of the common decencies of life, be exalted into virtue!

I will give you an example of a character of this ſort. Mr.—— was born the heir to a conſiderable eſtate. He received the uſual education of perſons in his rank; and, after paſſing through the little irregularities of youth, he married early, and ſettled at his paternal manſion. Here, he lived pleaſantly and hoſpitably among his neighbours; opened his purſe in a hard ſeaſon to the poor; renewed his tenants' leaſes upon moderate terms; took his ſeat on the bench of juſtices, and acted (when he acted at all) with lenity; ſuffered his wife to regulate his family with decorum, and his phyſician to keep him to good hours and a ſober bottle; went to church conſtantly every Sunday morning, and took the clergyman home with him to dine; ſpoke kindly to his ſervants; avoided quarrels of every ſort; was civil about his game to all qualified ſportſmen, and not remarkably rigorous to poachers; took the prevailing ſide in politics, but could bear to converſe with the oppoſite party; ſerved the office of high-ſheriff with credit, and once in his life made a ſummer campaign with his county militia;—and thus, with an eaſy temper, and good conſtitution, drew on to his fiftieth year, when a fever, caught by riding home after a club dinner, carried him off. "Poor Mr.——! what a worthy man have we loſt!" cried all the neighbours; and the rector of the pariſh, in his funeral ſermon, compared him to all that is good and great among mankind; ſtyled him the true chriſtian, the father of the poor, the friend of his country, the model of gentility, and diſmiſſed him from this world of *toil* and *trouble*, to the enjoyment of a bleſſed eternity.

Thus it is, that, maintaining a decent demeanour, fulfilling the common offices impoſed on ſocial life, complying with the cuſtoms of the world, and, above all, not interfering with the pleaſures and intereſts of other people, confer a reputation which is generally in proportion to the rank and fortune of the perſon, and often, in an inverſe ratio, to the pains ſuch a conduct has coſt him. For, what have been the efforts or ſacrifices of a life like that above deſcribed? To the man in affluent circumſtances, what is the merit of a little pecuniary liberality?—to one, not enſlaved by habit to any inordinate gratification,

gratification, what is the coſt of a temperance, which excludes no enjoyment compatible with health?—to him, whom all court and careſs, whoſe ſmiles are favours, and whoſe ordinary civilities are condeſcenſions, what is the taſk of affability and good nature?—to the lover of his eaſe, placid, and perhaps timid, by diſpoſition, where is the virtue of unambitious retirement, and a pacific behaviour? If a computation is properly made, how much more is ſuch a man indebted to ſociety, than ſociety to him! O. O.

Account of the Prince of Wales's Stables at Brighton.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

This magnificent pile of building, of which we have given a View in the annexed Plate, has lately been erected at Brighton for his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, under the direction of Mr. Porden, in a ſtyle of architecture and mode of conſtruction entirely new in this country. It conſiſts of a riding-houſe, nearly two hundred feet long, and ſixty feet wide; a ſpacious tennis-court, with coach-houſes and ſtabling for upwards of ſeventy horſes. The entrance is from Church-ſtreet through a wide and lofty arch in the Eaſt Indian ſtile of architecture to a ſpacious ſquare court, containing the coach-houſes, coach-horſe ſtables, and various ſervants' rooms and offices; and oppoſite to the entrance, another arched gateway conducts to a circular area of eighty feet diameter, round which are the ſtables for ſaddle-horſes, that open into it and receive light from the ſplendid dome by which it is covered. Oppoſite to the arch of entrance, another arch opens to the new gardens of the pavilion; the viſta from north to ſouth through theſe ſeveral arches, terminated by the trees and ſhrubs of the garden, is ſingularly pictureſque and beautiful. On the eaſt and weſt ſides of the circular area two ſimilar arches lead to the tennis-court and riding-houſe, and contain the ſtair-caſes that aſcend to an open gallery, which ſurrounds the whole area, communicating to the harneſs and ſaddle-rooms and numerous ſervants' apartments, and commanding an advantageous view of the whole ſtructure. The dome has attracted general attention and admiration for its uncommon lightneſs. It is divided into twenty-four parts by as many ribs of timber, which meet in the circular frame that ſupports the cupola. Of theſe diviſions ſixteen are formed into ſkylights, as repreſented in the plate; of which, the termination, with the ribs above mentioned, form a kind of coronet round the cupola of ſingular beauty. The remaining eight diviſions are embelliſhed with pannels in ſtucco inſtead of glaſs, which adds variety without deſtroying the ſymmetry, and relieves the eye from the glare of light produced by a ſkylight of ſuch magnitude. The cupola which crowns the dome is left open as a ventilator. The fronts of the ſeveral ſtables, and the arcades of the ſurrounding gallery, are finiſhed in a ſimilar manner to the dome, and altogether form a ſimple and harmonious whole.

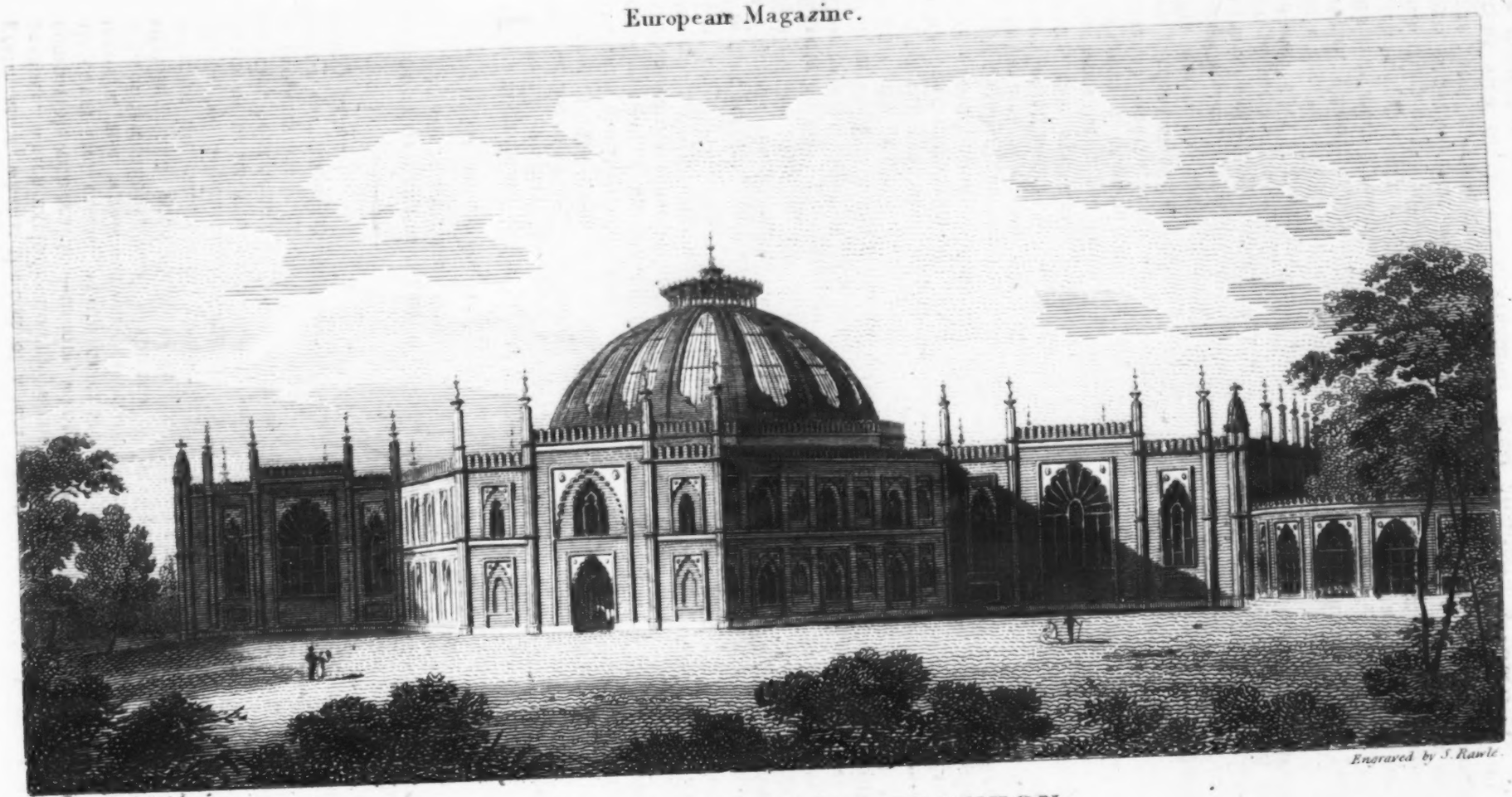
The tennis-court and the riding-houſe are not yet finiſhed; but are ſo far advanced as to give a complete idea of the deſign.

We cannot conclude this deſcription without paying the tribute of applauſe ſo juſtly due to the talents of Mr. Porden. This compoſition unites with peculiar felicity all the properties of grandeur, ſimplicity, and utility. It's outline is magnificent, bold, and irreſiſtibly impreſſive: it's detail, although extremely elegant, is nevertheleſs ſo ſimple, that the mind of the obſerver, when directed towards it, is not ſenſible of any diminution of the impreſſion that it firſt received;—and it's utility is manifeſted by that judicious arrangement and collocation of the parts, which, while they produce all the conveniencies in the contemplation of his Royal Highneſs, contribute in the higheſt degree to advance the general effect.

The conſtruction of the dome is, perhaps, the boldeſt enterpriſe ever achieved by any architect in this country; and it's conception and ſkilful execution have added to Mr. Porden's reputation for rich and correct compoſition in architecture, the palm of ſcience and deep reſearch; and we ſincerely congratulate him on his ſucceſs; for that mind which dares to apply the principles of ſcience and art ſo as to produce variety, and combine it with grandeur and beauty, in the great architectural ornaments of the country, deſerves our higheſt approbation.

A Tour

Published by Ja. Asperne, at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill, July 1, 1806.



Engraved by S. Rawle.

Wm Porden Esqr Archt

The NEW STABLES at BRIGHTON,

Built for his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Published by Jas Asperne, at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill, July 1st 1806.

A TOUR *through the* SOUTHERN PROVINCES *of* FRANCE.

(*Continued from page* 362.)

LETTER IV.

Mr. V—— to Mr. B ——.

Aix, Oct. 1, 1788.

NOTWITHSTANDING my reſolution to leave this province, with all its ſurrounding beauties and temptations, I am ſtill here, occupied with the contemplation of new objects of delight and amuſement, and with ſome alſo of a terrific nature; for I muſt tell you, that ſince my laſt I have viſited MARSEILLES, and, as it happened, while I was there the weſt ſouth weſt wind blew from five o'clock in the evening of one day until twelve the next morning with conſiderable violence. The cold was very ſevere, and the ſky entirely darkened: a miſt hid the ſurface of the ſea from the ſight; the noiſe only of the veſſels plunging near the ſhore, and of the enormous pieces of ice which ſtruck every now and then againſt it, was to be heard. This furious and extraordinary tempeſt ſpread upon the rocks not only the maſts and rigging of the wrecked veſſels, but whirlwinds of vapours, which froze at the ſame inſtant; and which, when the ſun darted its rays above, occaſioned an appearance as wonderful as it was novel, and which ſeemed to be the effect of enchantment. It is, however, by no means an uncommon ſpectacle to the Marſeillois. I was myſelf wrapt up in the contemplation of its ſplendid ſcenery. My mind was not, however, free from a ſenſation of horror at the diſaſtrous effects of this picturesque hurricane.

There is another wind to which this region is ſubject, not leſs ſingular in its character, and which is very hurtful to the conſtitution, particularly in the ſouthern parts: it is the ſouth ſouth eaſt. When this wind blows, the ſky is clear and ſerene, but the fibres become relaxed; the vivacity of the mind lingers and droops; good humour and gaiety are at an end. The body ſinks, as it were, under an inſupportable weight; the fire of the imagination is extinct; and the mind is in a ſtate of depreſſion that renders it altogether incapable of the leaſt application to its concerns. The animals even languiſh; the ſinging of the birds is no more heard; there reigns in the woods and fields *ce vaſte ſilence*, deſcribed by our la Fontaine; all nature ſeems buried in a profound ſlumber: then it is that the afflicted with rheumatic pains feel additional torture, and that all valetudinarians ſuffer. You will eaſily judge that this wind is the ſame which in Italy bears the name of the *Sirocco*.

I have viſited the high mountain of ST. VENLURE, or ST. VICTOIRE, which is the firſt diſcovered by ſailors making for this ſhore. It is three leagues from Aix. I had the curioſity to go to the top of it. It is ſurrounded with ſteep rocks, open on the ſide by a chaſm which ſerves as an entrance into a court or little green baſin at the extremity of a verdant carpet, and to an hermitage which has been for a long time inhabited. I examined this place with a great deal of ſatisfaction; and I could not but envy the happy hermit the enjoyment of viewing the greateſt beauties of nature from his ethereal ſolitude.

The life of a hermit appears to me the happieſt of any. This man can mix in ſociety when he pleaſes, for every body is glad to ſee the hermit, and when he chooſes he retires to his retreat, and nobody moleſts him. He lives too ſo moderately and temperately, that the man of the world and the man of luxury leave him to himſelf, as an iſolated being, deſtitute of enjoyment. In good truth it is not ſo; he can viſit and have viſitors, and no doubt has fair ones too among the number.

There is another ſtill higher mountain here, called ST. BAUME, where is ſeen the *Caverne* which they tell us was for thirty years the retreat of Sainte Magdalene. It is in the dioceſe of Aix. There are very few mountains here which are covered with wood: thoſe, indeed, which are along the ſea-ſhore repreſent only barren rocks; that is, without trees, without plants, without ſhrubs, and without herbs.

The rivers and the brooks, lakes, ponds, rivulets, and ſprings in this province, do not contribute leſs to beautify the ſcene than its romantic mountains.

The RHONE is a very fine river. It has its ſource at the mountain la Fourche, which makes part of the mount of St. Gothard. It croſſes the lake of Geneva. The DURANCE is the next conſiderable river. After having traverſed the ſouth-

ern

ern part of Provence, it directs its courſe weſtward, and falls in with the Rhone about a league below Avignon. The moſt remarkable lake is that of ALLOZ, which is at the top of a very high mountain ſituated in the valley of Babelonnette. It is about a league in circumference, and abounds with trout, ſome of them of a prodigious ſize. From this lake chiefly iſſues the river VERDON. You will think it ſurpriſing that a lake ſhould be found on the ſummit of a mountain; however, it is ſo, nor is it the only one. There is one on the top of Mount Cenis, in Savoy, and another at the ſummit of Mount Gothard, in Switzerland. I recollect having read in the Natural Hiſtory of the Indies, by Joſeph Acoſta, that there have been found vaſt and extenſive lakes upon the higheſt mountains in Peru, where it neither rains nor ſnows. The author, ſeeking to explain this phenomenon, conjectures that there are great canals of water like rivers, which form lakes in ſuch places, where they find an opening for their waters to iſſue. This opinion appears to have a great ſhare of probability; and the hiſtorian ſupports it by a fact not to be diſputed: it is that of a lake near the town of Potoſi, in Peru, in the midſt of which there is obſerved a natural fountain, continually playing, of twenty ſquare feet in dimenſion.

I cannot paſs over in ſilence ſome fountains in this province which excite very much the curioſity of the traveller. They are thoſe of VAUCLUSE: one of them, of which the reputation is well eſtabliſhed, is near to Digne. The waters are warm, a little *piquantes*, and ſmell of the earth. They are excellent, and good to drink. It is ſaid, alſo, that they have a purgative quality. They riſe from among the rocks, where a circumſtance ſingular enough is to be noticed in the months of May and June; it is, that in thoſe periods there falls from the tops of theſe rocks a quantity of ſerpents without venom, and which are perfectly harmleſs; inſomuch that the children catch them and play with them, though thoſe which are found within a muſquet-ſhot beyond are venomous, and bite dreadfully. The celebrated Gaſſendi mentions this phenomenon in natural hiſtory in one of his works, and endeavours to account for it.

With reſpect to the trees and fruits of Provence, I can ſafely ſay that there are not any wanting here which have growth in the other parts of the kingdom. Thoſe peculiar to this place, or which come to greater perfection and in more abundance than elſewhere, are raiſins, figs, prunes, pine-apples, capers, oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, ſaffron, &c. The prunes are abundant, and the fineſt and the beſt are the *Brignolles*, ſo called from the name of the place from whence they come. The myrtle and the turpentine are natives of Provence. Manna and agaric are met with in ſeveral of the cantons. A ſkilful botaniſt, named Garidel, informs us, in his Hiſtory of the Plants which grow in the environs of Aix, that there are cultivated twenty-one different ſorts of figs and forty-ſeven kinds of vines and raiſins. The muſcats are excellent. The wine, although of a full body and generous, would be better, if more care was taken in the making of it; but they are more deſirous about the quantity than the quality. Thus wine is almoſt always dear, and bread too often very dear indeed.

The production moſt conſiderable and advantageous is the olive. The quantity of oil made in this country is immenſe. I do not believe that there is any of a better quality to be found: it is held in the higheſt eſtimation. The mulberry tree, the leaf of which is the food of the ſilk-worm, are in great number in Provence. The fields are almoſt all of them planted or bordered with them. The honey harveſt is not leſs advantageous to thoſe who occupy themſelves in obtaining it: it is very delicate and delicious.

I have noticed in Lower Provence ſome very remarkable ſhrubs, ſuch as the moſt curious heaths, the azerollies, and a kind of green oak. The brue reſembles the buis, with this difference, that its leaves are longer and more pointed; its ſmall red fruit keeps ripening in ſucceſſion all the year, with the ſingularity that it grows from out the middle of the leaf. That of the azerollies is of the ſame bigneſs and colour; it has three or four nuts, and has a tart but agreeable taſte. The green oak I have ſpoken of grows in the moſt uncultivated ground. It is two or three feet in height, and produces the kermes, or vermillion. KERMES is an Arab word, and means a ſmall worm. It was believed for a long time that the vermillion was the grain of this ſhrub; but Niſſoli, the celebrated

brated botaniſt, diſcovered that it is an inſect, and publiſhed his diſcovery by a Memoir which he addreſſed to the academy of Montpelier. Three other botaniſts, Garidel, Emeric, and Reamur, confirm this diſcovery.

I muſt tell you ſomething of the animals of this province, particularly of the hares and rabbits, which are very plentiful, and are excellent eating. There are alſo numerous flocks of ſheep and goats; the laſt are very uſeful for their milk, of which they make very good cheeſe: the mutton here is very fine, and very delicate.

I have read in one of our authors of early time, that towards the year 1508 a ſalamander was ſeen at Saignon, near to the town of Apt, and a baſiliſk at Manteoux, near Carpentras. Theſe are traditions to which, I believe, you will not give any ſort of credit: who can be ignorant that a baſiliſk is a fabulous ſerpent? To believe its exiſtence is to adopt blindly the errors of the vulgar. As for the ſalamander, it is not to be found in our climates: it is an amphibious animal, which naturaliſts include in the claſs of reptiles: it reſembles a lizard in ſhape, and like it has four feet, and of the ſame form, and a long tail: its ſkin is black with yellow ſpots without ſcales, and almoſt always covered with a viſcous ſubſtance, which it perſpires continually. The ſalamander lives conſtantly in the water, and on ground which is humid and cold: it walks and ſwims as if crawling: its movements are very ſlow. The world is convinced by this time that the ſalamander will not live in fire, nor ſupport the heat of it without ſuffering like other animals.

There is to be ſeen here a variety of domeſtic birds and birds of prey. The aquatic are not numerous. I have ſeen one of the laſt claſs, which is a great curioſity: it is the flammant, or phienicopterus, big as a turkey-cock: it is remarked for its ſingularly beautiful plumage: the feathers of its body are of the colour of the aurora; a bright red adorns the upper part of the feathers of his wings, which are of a fine jet black at the extremities. The Romans, who were the greateſt epicures at their tables, had the tongues of this bird dreſſed as a moſt exquiſite diſh.

You already know that they fiſh for coral along this coaſt, and of which they make ſome curious pieces of workmanſhip at Marſeilles. Gaſſendi tells us, that his friend Peyreſe, whoſe life he wrote, being come to Toulon to fiſh for coral, they took a great quantity of ſmall ſhells, among which they found a kind of ſnail without a ſhell. To preſerve all theſe little fiſh, they cauſed them to be dried in an oven: but as ſoon as that operation was over, they diſcovered that the ſnail was diſſolved into a liquor of a purple colour, and that every part which ſurrounded it was ſtained with it: from which circumſtance they conjectured, that this little animal was the true *purpura*, a fiſh of Tyre, which the ancients named *murex*.

There are in this province little ſtones in the ſhape of a lozenge: they are diaphaneous, and tranſparent as cryſtal or diamonds: when expoſed to the ſun, they have ſhades of colour like thoſe of the rainbow. There are alſo ſeveral other kinds of ſtones; and thoſe of a blue colour, commonly called agates, are to be found in the mountain of St. Baume, and elſewhere: but theſe mines have been very much neglected. There are ſtrata of a mine of ſoap at Marſeilles, near to Notre Dame de la Garde. The material of this mine turns water white, and waſhes linen and ſtuff like artificial ſoap, and is marbled like it, is rich and ſlimy, and by its nature ſeems to poſſeſs all the ingredients for making ſoap.

Guſtave ſeems quite happy in his new place: he talks politics and philoſophy, and takes ſnuff with an air truly *impoſant*. As for the laſt article, he carries it in an immenſe huge gold box, or, as he pleaſantly calls it, *une tabatiere ſuperbe*. I never had a man who knew ſo well how to manage his manners to the occaſion. When I am thoughtful, Guſtave approaches with great reſpect, advances ſtep by ſtep, and preſents his *tabatiere*; then conſults my looks; and if I do not frown, he ventures to inquire if I am low ſpirited? if I am not well? and then, on the leaſt encouragement, deals out whim and anecdote while he is dreſſing me, that frequently operate to divert me. What a lonely being is a proud man! and how eaſy is it to preſerve that dignity which forbids the approach of familiarity or impertinence! It is men of little minds alone who are arrogant: they ſhrink at communication, becauſe they feel a conſciouſneſs of their own inſignificance, and are afraid to give the ſlight-

eſt encouragement to an inferior in ſituation, becauſe they feel that he is ſuperior in underſtanding to themſelves. How neceſſary is it, therefore, to the preſervation of order in ſociety, that perſons of rank ſhould have more eminent virtues and talents than the common people. They may, it is true, fail by nature of the laſt article, but it is in their own power to be *good*; and the good, who are not merely good-natured, are always reſpectable. How many a *petit maître* would the manners of Guſtave put to the bluſh! and how many a *ſavant* would his experience of life diſcountenance!

The town of Aix is a place of great antiquity: it was built one hundred and twenty-three years before the birth of Chriſt, and is now the capital of Provence. It is chiefly the country which was inhabited by the Sales, a people who were almoſt conſtantly at war with the Marſeillois, and who not being ſtrong enough to make a ſtand againſt them, made a league with the Romans. Theſe came to their ſuccour, commanded by the Proconſul Sextius Calvinus, who completely routed the Sales, and fixed his camp on the ſpot where he had defeated them. The ſoldiers at firſt only conſtructed ſmall huts, but afterwards made them houſes, and in the end built a town, which was called in Latin *Aqua Sextiæ*, from the name of the founder, and on account of the warm ſprings which were there found.

Cæſar ſent a colony to Aix, which became conſiderable among thoſe which the Romans eſtabliſhed in Provence. At the fall of the Roman empire, this town came under the dominion of the Viſigoths, and afterwards under that of the Kings of France. In the eighth century it was entirely deſtroyed by the Saracens, but was re-eſtabliſhed ſome time afterwards. It became the ordinary reſidence of the Counts of Provence, who inſpired the Nobility with the love of poetry, and with that gallantry which, according to the elegant expreſſions of the Troubadours, animated the Knights with glory, and the ladies with the love of virtue.

The town of Aix is ſituated near the little river called Ares, about ſix leagues from the ſea, and three from la Durance, in a fertile plain at the feet of ſome pleaſant hills. It abounds with oil and fruit, and with excellent wines. The climate is very warm. The town contains about twenty-two thouſand inhabitants. There are eight different gates; and it is one of the beſt built of any in the kingdom.

There are to be ſeen here the remains of ſeveral monuments of antiquity. The ruins of the palace of Sextius; of an aqueduct, built in the year 696, of the Romans, which extends to Meyſargues, two leagues and a half from Aix, and of which the traces may yet be ſeen; a rotunda with eight columns, of which ſix are of green marble and two of Egyptian granite: in the midſt of this temple is an altar, with four ſides, of bas relief. The rotunda contains at preſent the baptiſmal fonts of the cathedral.

At one of the extremities of the ſuburbs of the Cordeliers, ſeparated from the town by a ſquare, are the mineral waters which have given their name to Aix: they were diſcovered in 1704, in pulling down a houſe which was about to fall, with the remains of capitals, cornices, and other monuments of antiquity. This diſcovery excited the curioſity of the workmen: they dug further, and at length found under thoſe precious relics a ſpring of warm water, which guſhed plentifully out of the earth. The antiquarians conjectured at firſt that it was actually the ſpot where were the baths of Sextius; nor had they any longer a doubt of it when they came to examine the medallions, inſcriptions, &c., which they found there. The following year they dug up a ſtone of about three feet in length by eighteen in width; upon which ſtone was an altar having the ſymbol of the god of the gardens, and upon that figure are the three letters J. H. C., of which ſeveral different explications are given: the two which appear the moſt juſt and natural are, *In Hortorum Cuſtodiam*, "For the protection of theſe gardens;" *Jucundo Hortorum Cuſtodi*, "To the happy owner of theſe gardens."

Beyond the town are to be ſeen the remains of an ancient temple; and farther off, on the borders of the Are, the ruins of a triumphal pyramid erected in honour of Marius. It was in this plain that the Roman General, about twenty-one years after the expedition of Sextus, defeated the Teutons and the Ambrons. The women of theſe barbarians ſignalized themſelves by a ferocious courage during the battle. As ſoon as they ſaw their huſbands

take

take to flight, they threw themſelves upon them, ſtriking them with the arms which they had laid down, until they compelled them to return to the fight, threw themſelves into the midſt foaming with rage, tearing from the enemy their naked ſwords, and giving and receiving wounds with all the intrepidity of the braveſt Romans.

There is in the town of Aix a beautiful walk, which they call *the Courſe*, and which is about two hundred and twenty toiſes in length by twenty in width. It is planted with four rows of trees, and bordered on both ſides by handſome houſes, ſome of them very ornamental. In the midſt are four fountains, which are continually playing.

The ſee of the church of Aix is very ancient. The received tradition in this country is, that it was eſtabliſhed in the firſt days of Chriſtianity. Towards the end of the fourth century it had a Biſhop, named Triphe:ius, who embraced Arianiſm.

Aix has given birth to ſeveral very illuſtrious men; among others, Charles du Perrier, to whom Malherbe addreſſed thoſe beautiful ſtanzas, to conſole him upon the death of his daughter, and which begin

" La douleur du Perrier ſera donc eternelle,"

and of which the following will be always diſtinguiſhed for their delicacy and ſentiment:—

" Mais elle etoit du monde ou les plus belles choſes ont le pire deſtin;
Et Roſe elle a vêcu, ce que vivent les Roſes, l'eſpace d'un matin."

Du Perrier cultivated Latin poetry with ſucceſs, and often aſſiſted Santeuil. Theſe two poets afford an example ſufficiently rare among men of letters: they became rivals, wrote and diſputed againſt each other with warmth, but without ever ceaſing to be friends. Du Perrier wrote alſo ſome poetry in French, which was approved by the Academy. It is of him that Boileau ſpeaks, in the fourth canto of his Art of Poetry:

" Gardez vous d'imiter ce Rimeur furieux,
Qui de ſes vains ecrits lecteur harmonieux
Aborde en recitant qui conque le Saluï,
Et pourſuit de ſes vers les paſſans dans la rue."

Joſeph Pitton, of Tournefort, one of the moſt celebrated botaniſts who ever lived, and who, as Fontenelle ſays, had the body as well as the mind of a botaniſt, is alſo a native of this province. His paſſion for the ſcience was exceſſive: he traverſed the mountains of Dauphinè and Savoy, thoſe of Catalogne and the Pyrenees, where he met with great dangers. He viſited alſo Spain, Portugal, Holland, England, Greece, and Aſia; from whence he would have gone into Africa, but the plague which deſolated Egypt at the time compelled him to return to France. He was afterwards Profeſſor of Botany to the Royal Garden, and Member of the Academy of Sciences. His botanic works, and the relation of his travels, are held in great eſtimation.

The people of this province have all of them genius; they are quick and ſubtle, poſſeſſing a great vivacity; they are *paſſionnés, ardens dans leurs deſirs, bruſque, emportés*. They are reproached, not without reaſon, of being idle; but when called into action from that inertion, the conſequence of the *douceur* of the climate, they are full of that fire which aſpires to any thing, to fortune, to pleaſure, or to glory.

I think that I hear you by this time ejaculate, What! not one word of Mad. D——? Truly the leſs that I think or ſpeak of her the better. She charms and delights by the enchantments of her form, mind and manners; but no ſooner are we without this precious taliſman in our little ſociety, than the vaſt void is felt; yet it is dangerous to renew it. I will give you a particular account of this lady in my next: let it ſuffice for the preſent to tell you, that ſuch is her ſweetneſs of diſpoſition and *gaietè de cœur*, that however the mind may be oppreſſed with languor, care, or anxiety, ſhe charms one in an inſtant into a love of life and of ſociety. How ſuperior do good ſenſe, accompliſhments, and an experience of the world, make their poſſeſſor to the adverſe incidents and occurrences of life! Like a good genius, Mad. D—— can cauſe grief and ſorrow to depart, and command the ſmiles of fortune.

Adieu, my dear B——.

Yours, &c.

V * * *.

CHRIST

CHRIST COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE following Memoranda relative to ſome eminent perſons connected with this reſpectable ſeminary, were copied many years ago from a MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, and are at the ſervice of the European Magazine.

I am, &c.

C. D.

ANDREW WILLET, Fellow of Chriſt's Coll., and buried at Barley, with this inſcription:—

Hic jacet Andreas Willet, Doctor Sacræ Theologiæ, aliquando hujus Eccleſiæ Miniſter et magnum totius veræ Ecc. Ornamentum. Ob. Ætat. ſuæ 59. Dec. 4, A.D. 1621.

Vivus in hoc tegitur, Lector mirare, Sepulchro,
Willettus ſua poſt funera vivus adhuc;
Quin ubi nunc habitat cognoſcere conſule Sumptu,
Magnifico Structam Scripta polita Domum
Interea partem hanc ejus quam fata tulerunt,
Hic ubi pauliſper fleris abire potes.

They that ere while did ſuch ſtrong reaſons frame,
As yet great Willet are the Poplin's ſhame,
Now by this ſickneſs, and by death haſt made
Strong arguments to prove that man's a ſhade.
Thy life did ſhow thy deep divinity,
Death only taught us thy humanity.

May 26, 1687. Laurentius Eachard, Thomæ filius, natus apud Barſham in Agro Sufolcienſi, literis inſtitutus in Ædibus paternis, annos natus 17, admiſſus eſt (in Coll. Chr.) Sizator, ſub Magiſtro Lovett, Solv. Coll. o 5 o Regi Coll. Chr.

Nov. 14, 1689. Robertus Raymond Londinenſis, Thomæ Equitis Aurati Filius, nec non ex eſſe Hæres, literis Etoniæ a laudatiſſimo Ludimagiſtro Dr. Roderick probe inſtitutus, annumq. agens 16um admiſſus eſt Penſionarius minor, ſub Magiſtro Lovett. *Ibid.*
Solv. Coll. o 10 o
Qui tamen poſtea Sociorum aſcitus menſæ denno ſolvit Collegio o 10 o

Nov. 4, 1693. Johannes Sharp, Reverendiſſimi in Chriſto Patris, Archiepiſcopi Eboracenſis ſecundum carnem filius, Londini natus, a Magiſtro Wickens, inſtitutus decimo quinto ætatis anno admiſſus eſt Penſionarius Major, ſub Magiſtro Lovett. Sol. Coll. 1 o o —*Ibid.*

Laur. Eachard, Coll. Chr. art. Bac. an. 1691; Art. Mr. Coll. Chr. 1695. Regi Accad. Inter ſubſcriptiones a 10 Oct. 1696, ad. 10 Oct. 1697, occurrit Joh. Sharpe, A.M. Coll. Chr.

Apr. 26, 1660. Johannes Thomæ Sharpe, natus Bradfordiæ apud Eboracenſis, ibidemque literas edoctus a Dno. Cotes. Anno Ætatis 15to, admiſſus eſt Penſionarius minor, ſub Magiſtro Brookbank. Solvit pro Ingreſſu 10ſ. —*Ibid.*

Jun. 13, 1632.) Thomas Otway, filius Georgii, natus Alderburiæ in agro Wiltonienſi, literis inſtitutus Wintoniæ, a Magiſtro Stanley, Anno Ætatis 15o. Admiſſus eſt in Coll. (Chr.) Sizator. Sub Magro. Tovey. Sol. pro Ingr. o 5 o. Art. Bac. 1635; Art. Mr. 1639.

Johannes Milton, Londinenſis, filius Johannis, Inſtitutus fuit in Literarum Elementis ſub Magro Gill. Gymnaſii Paulini, Præfecto, admiſſus eſt Penſionarius Minor, Feb. 12o, 1624, ſub Mro Chappell, Solvitq. pro Ingr. o 10 o. —*Ibid.*

Jo. Milton, Coll. Chr. Art. Bac. 1628; Art. Mr. 1632. Rege Acad.

Geo. Ruſt. Aul. Cath. Art. Bac. An. 1646-7; Art. Mr. Coll. Chr. An. 1650. Rege.

He was Fellow of Chr. Coll. An. 1649; S. Th. Bac. Coll. Chr. 1658; S. T. P. Dublin Incorporatus Cantab., An. 1666.

At the return of the Government, Biſhop Taylor, foreſeeing the vacancy in the Deanery of Connor, ſent to Cambridge for ſome learned and ingenious man who might be fit for that dignity. The motion was made to Dr. Ruſt. He gladly accepted of it; landed at Dublin about Auguſt 1661. Preferred to that deanery as ſoon as void. He preached

preached the funeral ſermon of Biſhop Taylor, ſince publiſhed—upon whoſe deaths the biſhopricks were divided; Dr. Boyle, Dean of Cork, was nominated Biſhop of Downe and Connor; Dr. Ruſt, Dean of Connor, Biſhop of Dromore. He died of a fever in December 1670; buried in the quire of his own Cath. Church of Dromore, in the ſame vault with Biſhop Taylor. He was one of the firſt that overcame the prejudices of education in the univerſity, and was very inſtrumental to enlarge others.—See Joſ. Glanvil's Preface to Dr. Ruſt's Diſcourſe of Truth, pr. London, 1677, 8vo.

Mr. Ruſt is going over into Ireland to be Dean of Downe, being invited thither by Dr. Taylor, the Biſhop; and Mr. Marſh (ſome time my pupil, and Fellow of Caius College,) is there already, and made Dean of Armagh: both excellent perſons, and preferred to theſe places by the care of the above mentioned Biſhop.

See Dr. Worthington's Epiſtle VI, p. 245, dated April 19, 1661. Epiſtle XI, p. 258.

Laur. Echard was born at Baſſam, near Beckles, in the co. of Suffolk; educated at Chriſt's College, in the Univ. of Cambridge, where he took the degrees of Bac. of Arts in 1691, and of Mr of Arts in 1695. He afterwards entered into holy orders, and was preſented to the living of Weſton and Elkinton, in Lincolnſhire, where he ſpent above twenty years of his life. Was made Prebendary of Lincoln; and on the 12th of Auguſt, 1712, inſtalled Archdeacon of Stow. By King George the Ist he was preſented to the livings of Rendelſham, Socburn, and Alford, in Suffolk; at which places he lived about eight years, in a continued ill ſtate of health. Being adviſed to go to Scarborough for the uſe of the waters, he proceeded as far as Lincoln; but there declining very faſt, he was uncapable of proſecuting his journey, and on the 16th of Auguſt 1730, going to take the air, he died in his chariot, and was buried on the 19th of the ſame month in the chancel of St. Mary Magdalen's Church, in Lincoln, without any grave-ſtone, or any other monument of him. He married two wives, but had no children by either of them. All his papers are ſuppoſed to be in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Chr. Echard, his younger brother, who is now living at Cranford, in Suffolk. —See the Engliſh Bayle, article Echard, Laurence.

Ibid. See article Echard, John, Mr of Cath. Hall.

Laur. Echard. See G. Jacob's Lives, &c. of the Engliſh Poets, p. 287, 288.

Francis Quarles, Eſq. was ſon of James Quarles, Eſq. Clerk of the Green Cloth and Purveyor to Queen Eliz. He was born at Stewards, a ſeat in the pariſh of Rumford, in Eſſex: from whence he was ſent to Peter Houſe; and finiſhed his education in Chriſt's Coll. Cambridge: afterwards a Member of Lincoln's Inn, Cup-bearer to the Queen of Bohemia, and Secretary to Archbiſhop Uſher. He died the year 1644, and was buried in St. Foſter's Church, London.

Rad. Widdrington, V. Car. Hotham, Coll. Chr. Art. Mri. Eodem Anno (i. e. 1639.)

Gul. Chappell, Coll. Chr. Art. Mr. 1606.

Tho. Smith, Coll. Chr. Art. Bac. 1643.

John Milner, Coll. Chr. Art. Bac. 1644.

John Covell, Coll. Chr. Art. Bac. 1657.

Hen. More, Art. Bac. Coll. Chr. 1635.

CHARACTERISTICKS.

No. IV.

QUADRATUS is a man of mean and barren capacity, but by a grave and ſober deportment has eſtabliſhed to himſelf the character of a philoſopher and ingenious mechanic. Quadratus is dull and ſlow; but the vaſt importance he gives to the moſt trivial inquiry or propoſition, and the wiſe face he affects to make in ſuch diſcuſſions, give the vulgar, who do not ſee further than the ſurface, the higheſt opinion of his talents. As for Quadratus' knowledge of mechanics, it amounts to no more than the art of puzzling himſelf with his own problems, and tiring every body elſe with his tedious definitions. If it is to be done by *degrees*, he is the moſt likely man on earth to find out the longi-

tude;

tude; and indeed, if the common adage is true, he is qualified alſo in another reſpect. Quadratus fancies that it is his opinion which decides every argument; and when he ſpeaks, he is aſtoniſhed to find any one inattentive to his diſcourſe. Quadratus has few good qualities; he is never generous but when he wants company; and if he aſks a man to dinner, it is that he may make him liſten to his remarks and theories, with which he tires him almoſt to death; and the poor wretch goes away lamenting the ſeverity of the duty which the obligation has impoſed. Quadratus is what is called by modern philoſophers a moral man; that is, he is honeſt for his own intereſt. Quadratus is, moreover, grovelling and debaſed in mind, coarſe in manners, a WISE MAN in his own conceit, and a blockhead in the opinion of every WISE MAN.

LAMBUNCULUS is an artiſt by profeſſion, and a waterman by inclination; beſides which, he is a mechanic and a gentleman. Lambunculus is amphibious, and lives as much on water as on land. He is a good-humoured eccentric man; but, like Quadratus, too much given to grave diſcourſe. He is, however, a great mechanic, and actually built a copper boat of his own conſtruction. The principle was doubtleſs good; the boat was perfect, and would have anſwered all the purpoſes of navigation if it had not ſunk the inſtant Lambunculus ſet his foot in it. This damped his ſpirits a little, and he walked home very diſconſolate, with his canoe under his arm. Lambunculus is very fond of harangues, and loves to ſpeak in public; the worſt of it is that he is little. Lambunculus however contrived, in the Common Hall of the City of London, to remedy this deficiency, by mounting on the ſhoulders of a tall ſtock-broker. Still the experiment did not anſwer, nor was ſilence procured for the orator, until an immenſe umbrella was ſpread over his head by a wag next him. This had the deſired effect: the eyes of the Lord Mayor, Deputies, and Common Council, were fixed on Lambunculus under his paraſol. Acclamation followed every period; and Lambunculus, highly pleaſed at having obtained ſo much notice, deſcended from his throne amidſt the plaudits of his fellow-citizens. Lambunculus is very fond of uſing contradiction, not from any perverſeneſs of mind, but from a deſire of being ſingular, and giving ſingular opinions. Lambunculus will not pay a tax without allowing his goods to be ſeized, not from embarraſſment how to pay the money, but becauſe he likes to make a ſpeech before the Commiſſioners. Lambunculus likes to be in ſcrapes, that he may uſe his fortitude, and to be oppreſſed, that he may ſhow his independence.

The late Earl MACARTNEY.

A CENOTAPH is to be erected in Liſſanoure Church, county of Antrim, to the memory of the above reſpected Nobleman, by his niece and ſole heir of his eſtates, Mrs. Elizabeth Hume, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Hume. The following Inſcription for it is from the elegant and claſſical pen of the Rev. George Henry Glaſſe:—

P.M.S.
GEORGII COMITIS DE MACARTNEY;
Vice-Comitis de Dervock;
Baronis de Liſſanoure et Parkhurſt;
A Rege Sarmatiæ,
(Ipſe dum regno ſtabat incolumis,)
Equeſtri Ordine Aquilæ Argenteæ;
Necnon apud ſuos,
Ordine Balnei honoratiſſimo donati,
Britanniarum Regis e Conſiliis, &c.

Illum ad Ladogæ paludem,
Illum ad Occidentales Cycladas,
Illum in ſacrati Gangis peninſula,
Illum in Imperii Iovis Hammonis Finibus,
Quid plura? Illum inter extremos Seras,
Cæteris Mortalibus iam tum non diviſos,
Pro Rege, pro Patria, pro totius Orbis emolumento,
Strenue, pie, gnaviter, ſe gerentem,
Sua ipſius admirata eſt ætas;
Mirantes commemorabunt poſteri.

Tali tantoque viro,
Poſt indefeſſos labores,
Urbe Londini mortuo, ſuburbanis ſepulto,
ELIZABETHA HUME,
Conſanguinitate neptis,
Amore et adoptione filia,
Hoc cenotaphium, P.C.
Vixit annis, LXIX. Deceſſit, &c. &c.

The

The TALES *of the* TWELVE SOOBAHS *of* INDOSTAN.

(*Continued from page* 280.)

I MANAGED, therefore, to enjoy myſelf with my ſupper, and with the converſation of Famyah, who did not ſeem to care a fig about the old man who ſaid he was her huſband, and only laughed at him. At length it was time to go to reſt; when the old man got into a violent paſſion, and would have taken away Famyah; ſo he and I had a ſtruggle together, as the lady gave me the preference. However, the diſpute was ſooner at an end than I expected; for Famyah declared that ſhe would retire with her women until ſhe could make her complaint to the Dowlet Khaneh, and have it decided by the authority of law who of the two of us was really her huſband: and this (cried Maſſaeh) is all, great Prince! that I know of the matter.

When the Water-carrier had concluded, the Lady began to make her complaint afreſh, and to inſiſt that the old man was an impoſtor, and that his name was Bahabeddin.

The Prince Yeſdijurdd could not help ſmiling at the comical diſagreement of theſe parties, but ſeemed greatly at a loſs how to decide, as ſome of the witneſſes declared the old man's name to be Bahabeddin, and another ſet of them that he was actually Mohabharot.

The Prince Yeſdijurdd, however, who was not ſatisfied merely with witneſſes and oaths, had attended to the parties, and had ſought carefully to find the truth. He preſently made a ſign that he was about to pronounce his judgment upon the caſe, and all were ſilent to liſten to the utterance of the ſentences of wiſdom. —"It has been proved to me," cried the Prince Yeſdijurdd, "by many witneſſes, and who outnumber the witneſſes on the other ſide, that the old man is an impoſtor, and that his name is Bahabeddin. It is not yet known where is the true Mohabharot; but the woman Famyah muſt be deceived in ſuppoſing Maſſaeh, the Water carrier, to be him, for he has told a very plain and artleſs ſtory, and which does not ſeem the effect of enchantment, nor brought about by the means of ſorcery. I decree, therefore, that this monſtrous impoſtor, Bahabeddin, be put to death by the bow-ſtring, and that the ſentence be immediately performed.

All the Dewan were aſtoniſhed at the ſeverity of this ſentence, which ſeemed ſo much to exceed the crime; but the Derveiſhes concealed their thoughts, nor offered their opinion againſt the wiſdom of Yeſdijurdd, which ſo much excelled.

The black eunuchs, who were the executioners on ſuch occaſions, now appeared, and placed the bowſtring over the neck of the terrified old man, who fell on his face, imploring the mercy of the Prince Yeſdijurdd.—"Bahabeddin," replied the Prince, "it muſt not be: it is fit that the world ſhould be rid of ſuch a wicked impoſtor and ſorcerer as thou art."—All that the old man could ſay was in vain; the ſentence had paſſed the lips of the Prince: but preſently, as the eunuchs were about to perform their office, Famyah fell proſtrate on the ground at the feet of the Prince Yeſdijurdd, and ſupplicated with tears for the life of the old man. "How is this, woman?" cried the Prince, frowning angrily at her as he ſpoke: "Doſt thou come here to aſk for juſtice on an offender only to ſport with the ſacred character of the Dewan? Thou haſt been at great pains to prove the offender guilty, and he muſt die. —"No, great Prince!" cried Famyah, in the greateſt agony, "he muſt not die! Mohabharot muſt not die!"—"The woman is mad!" cried the Prince, addreſſing the Dewan, "for ſhe herſelf now calls him Mohabharot."—"Yes," anſwered Famyah, "and he is Mohabharot. My huſband!! My deareſt Mohabharot!"—"It will take ſome time," cried the Prince, "to convince me of that, againſt the evidence you have produced to the contrary. Beſides, have you not ſworn that his name is Bahabeddin?"—"And ſo it is," returned Famyah: "liſten but to me a moment, and I will ſhow thee, O Prince! that I am not mad; that the man is Mohabharot; yet that he is not Mohabharot, but Bahabeddin. It was my jealouſy which accuſed him of being an impoſtor; but it is my affection that could not ſee him ſuffer death, that acknowledges him to be Mohabharot. Yes, great Prince! it was to carry on his wicked amours with KHYZA, who has the blue eyes and white arms, which occaſioned

caſioned him at Periſtan to take to himſelf the name of Bahabeddin, and which, when I found out his infidelity, I turned to my advantage, by laying a plan for getting him refuſed entrance into his own houſe, as I could eaſily bring people who knew him by the name of Bahabeddin, which having taken for his wicked purpoſes, he could not deny; and as for my calling in the Water-carrier, that was only a frolic to teaſe him the more, as I never had any deſign of being falſe to the bed of Mohabharot, who was always kind to me till he ſaw the wicked Khyza with the blue eyes and white arms."—"Peace, woman!" cried the Prince Yeſdijurdd. "The ſentence I have pronounced was to get this acknowledgment from thy lips. It is by theſe means that the truth is attained. Mohabharot ſhall not die: but as it is fit that infidelity and falſehood ſhould be puniſhed, therefore, in addition to the ſhame and diſgrace Mohabharot has already ſuffered, I decree, that he ſhall loſe his office of *Cazy*, and that all the effects of his houſe into which the poor Water-carrier was invited ſhall be forfeited, and given to Maſſaeb, who, though he was encouraged to act the part of an impoſtor, was honeſt enough to tell the truth.

Famyah was rejoiced to ſee her huſband out of danger; and Mohabharot embraced her tenderly, promiſing that he would never leave her again to go to paſs his time with Khyza, who had the blue eyes and white arms. The Water-carrier Maſſaeb was, too, very much delighted with his good luck, which gave him poſſeſſion of a grand houſe and furniture that was in it at the time he was invited in by Famyah, and which he could ſell for a great deal of money. Famyah alſo received a leſſon from the Dewan, which was, in future to ſettle her diſputes with her huſband without calling in the aid of ſtrangers, to whom married people only expoſe themſelves by relating their domeſtic quarrels.

The Dowlet Khaneh had not been long cleared of theſe ridiculous perſons, when a young man of elegant deportment approached the throne of juſtice, accompanied by an old one, who carried a white and a black ſtick in his right hand. The young man was dreſſed in the moſt becoming faſhion, with the *Dundileya*, or long sheet, worn over his drawers, part thrown over the head, and one end faſtened round the waiſt; his forehead was ornamented with jewels, and ear-rings were in his ears; but his countenance was ſad, and overſpread with melancholy. "I come, O great Prince!" cried the young ſtranger, "to relate unto thee, the ſtar of prudence and the lamp of wiſdom, the ſtory and miſadventures of NASSEREDDEEN, and to aſk from thy juſtice the puniſhment of this wicked old man, who has deceived for a very long time, but whoſe enchantments are now at an end. Mild and gentle, O Prince! was once the manners of Naſſereddeen; the features of love and truth were to be ſeen in his face, and his breaſt beat at the accents of diſtreſs. Naſſereddeen would ſhrink back from the conflicts of the beaſts, and would fly from the ſports of cruelty. For Naſſereddeen the fights of the tigers and elephants had no charms, and the wars of the Omrah were horrid examples of human wretchedneſs. To Naſſereddeen as nothing was the uſe of the bow, and of little worth the ſkill of Sunjey, who drove the chariots of Duteraſhtez.

"When Naſſereddeen was young, he was uninſtructed in the arts and wiles of man; he fancied that peace and good will were to be found on earth; that all whom he met who wore the turban were his brothers, and that every woman who was of the daughters of Bramah was his ſiſter. Naſſereddeen would have ſhared the riches of his father's houſe with the unfortunate, and would have given plentifully from the coffers of his treaſury to bleſs the deſerving with proſperity. But ſad has been the journey of a few years, and unhappy the lot of Naſſereddeen, who has met injuſtice and ingratitude, and who has been impoſed upon at every ſtep by the proffered friendſhip of the deceitful, and particularly of the wicked BOKIM, who carries the white and black ſticks in his hand."

The Prince Yeſdijurdd, who had ſurveyed the ſtranger with attention, deſired him to relate his ſtory, and promiſed that his complaint ſhould be attended to by the Dewan: when Naſſereddeen began as follows:—

The

The Story of NASSEREDDEEN *and the Old Man with the Black and White Sticks.*

I was born (cried Naſſereddeen) in the ſoubah of Malwah, one of the moſt fertile of Indoſtan. My father having died when I was very young, and having left me great riches, I was bent upon purſuing my travels in ſearch of the moſt delightful ſpot to retire to, where I might taſte the peace and tranquillity that would neareſt approach the ſtate of the *Muckut*, or perfect knowledge. I choſe to ſet out on this journey alone, that I might paſs unnoticed through the different cities and towns, taking care to provide myſelf with ſufficient money for the purpoſe. "Doubtleſs," ſaid I, "I ſhall not be a long time before I find that retreat which will be moſt acceptable to my mind; ſomewhere not far diſtant I ſhall meet, too, with a female, one of the lovely daughters of Maia, who will be my companion for life; nor ſhall I be in want of a friend in whom I may repoſe the ſecrets of my breaſt, and in whoſe counſels I may ſafely truſt. How delightful is hope, when it is grounded upon the fair proſpects which ariſe out of preſent peace and enjoyment. All is a ſummer to me; few are the temptations that can aſſail me, for my paſſions are moderate. I do not love copious draughts of wine, neither do I delight in a licentious intercourſe with the laſcivious women of Thibet; neither envy nor hatred diſturb my boſom, nor does avarice haraſs my mind with fears and anxieties, nor does a love of expenſe or extravagance allure me from the enjoyments of repoſe and pure virtue. I ſet out alone it is true, but I have ſtrength to reſiſt temptation and to encounter danger. I have read the volumes of wiſdom, and know the doctrines of ſcience."

Occupied with theſe reflections, great Prince! I wandered from my home, until I reached the borders of the pleaſant river *Nerbuddah*, ſhaded by the wild willow, and whoſe banks were decorated with the hyacinth and violet. Here I ſat myſelf down, when I beheld an old man approach me: his head was ſilvered over with age, and his face had the features of benevolence and tranquillity; he held in his left hand two long ſticks, one of them black and the other white, and in his right hand he carried a knife. And this old man, great Prince! is him. He entered into converſation with me, and I made him acquainted with my intended journey; when he told me, that he was going himſelf the road that I had mentioned, and that if I choſe he would accompany me ſo far, and that perhaps his advice and experience might be of ſome value to me, as I was ſo young a man. I willingly embraced the old man's offer, he appeared ſo kind, and his manners were ſo mild and gentle. "My name," cried he, "is Bokim, and I am one of the *Byrag* who has read the forty-five great books."

I was very much delighted with the converſation of my companion, who I found underſtood the doctrine of the *Seweethamir*, who obſerve the rules never to injure the innocent, never to tell untruths in bearing witneſs, never to diſpraiſe a virgin, nor to ſoil their hands with diſhoneſty of any kind. We purſued our journey for ſeveral days together very happily, till at length we arrived at a ſpot the moſt delightful, and where was the handſomeſt building that I had ever beheld in my life. It was a beautiful ſmall palace of white marble, nearly ſurrounded by lofty trees, which protected it from the burning heat of the ſun; and a fountain of clear water was in the front of the entrance. It was entirely ſurrounded with the moſt odoriferous plants, and all the flowers of Tartary were collected together to ſpread their perfumes; the *Sewty* roſe, the Jaſmin, the *Chempeh* that flowers in ſeven years, the *Dhonontor*, or Water Lily, the yellow-coloured *Laby*, and the Narciſſus.

I aſked my companion if he knew this charming palace; and he anſwered me that he did. "It belongs," ſaid he, "to the magician MAHEDHAH, who poſſeſſes the taliſman of tranquillity; but he is the owner of it only upon this condition, that as long as any traveller chooſes to reſt himſelf he may remain undiſturbed therein; none dare enter to moleſt him." — "There then," ſaid I, "my journey ſhall end."—When we arrived at the palace, we entered an apartment which was refreſhed with graſs mats ſprinkled with roſe water, and by the cool ſhade of the lofty palm. "Here," ſaid I, "I will indulge ſoft moments of eaſe: no anxiety can intrude, no care can interfere with my happineſs: all will be a ſcene of pure and uninterrupted delight." I ſeated myſelf on a ſofa,

and never felt ſo much pleaſure. There was not, however, a human creature in the place; at which I was very much ſurpriſed. The old man told me, that ſuch was the effect of the taliſman, that though no human being could enter, yet that the birds would bring me refreſhments of all kinds, honey and the moſt delicious fruits; "but," ſaid he, "as you are ſo well pleaſed with this place, I will leave you, for it is not permitted me to remain with you, neither will you have any occaſion for me." I would have aſked him to have called at my houſe, and to have ſent me ſome cheſts of the riches which were in my treaſury; but he aſſured me, that while I remained in the palace of Mahedhah, I ſhould not ſtand in need of money. In ſaying this the old man took his leave, giving me a caution not to let any thing draw me from without the gardens of the palace, which were extenſive. I told him, that I ſhould have no ſuch inclination.

After that I had reſted myſelf ſome time on the ſofa, I awoke from my ſlumber, and felt the moſt delightful tranquillity. I found, however, that I was hungry, and wiſhed to have food; when on a ſudden ſome beautiful doves entered the windows, bringing a tray in their beaks full of the moſt delicious meats and fruits.

After I had taken ſome refreſhment, I walked over the palace, and found the apartments contained the richeſt furniture, and beds which were ſofter than the down of *Zabuliſtan*; and in one of the rooms was a library, containing the choiceſt volumes of the Tuſkerah and the Tofah, the Rigbede, the Atehrben Bede, and the book of Khutderſun, or of the ſix modes of knowledge. I had neither care nor illneſs in the palace of Mahedhah, and amuſed myſelf frequently in walking through its beautiful gardens, until one day my attention was attracted by the ſhouts of merriment and laughter not at any great diſtance. It was not poſſible for me, however, to ſee from whence the ſound proceeded, as the palace was completely encloſed by trees, except only at the entrance. I confeſs that I had felt lonely for the laſt two or three days, and ſomehow I began to wiſh to know what the noiſe meant. "Surely," ſaid I, "I may juſt look beyond the gate, to ſee from whence theſe ſounds of mirth proceed; it will not be wandering from the palace, and I can ſtep back the inſtant that I have ſatisfied my curioſity. Another loud ſhout determined me to obey this impulſe, and I looked from without the garden-gate; when I beheld an old man, with a train of handſome youths carrying a young one on their ſhoulders; they were going ſinging and rejoicing towards a houſe which I ſaw at a little diſtance. One of them, who was dreſſed in a white dreſs, with a garland of flowers upon his head, followed near me behind the reſt. I inquired of him what was meant by the rejoicing, when he told me, that an Hindoo marriage was about to be celebrated, and that the virgin's father was then taking the bridegroom to the houſe where ſhe dwelt. I felt a great inclination to go with this youth; and as the houſe was ſo near at hand, I thought I could return preſently, and when I wiſhed, to the garden gate; and as I had never ſeen the ceremonies of a marriage, I expreſſed the deſire which I had to go. The young man very civilly offered to take me: ſo that ſhutting the gate after me, I joined the train with the young ſtranger, and was quite delighted with the feſtivity of the ſcene. Preſently we arrived at the houſe, where I ſaw the bride; and never did my eyes behold any thing ſo beautiful. She was a Caſhmerian woman; her eyes were full of the celeſtial fire of the pure Atma; her boſom was white as the ſnow on the top of the mountains of *Cabul*; and her figure was ſtately as the palm of *Allahabad*. A female was waſhing the feet of the bride and bridegroom after the ceremony of the *Howm*, or burnt ſacrifice, which had juſt been performed. Both the bride and bridegroom marked themſelves with the mark of the *Khuſhbeh* on their foreheads; the man with the clay of the Ganges, and the woman with ſaffron: a branch of the *peepul*, a cubit in length, was burnt in the *Howm fire*, which was then broken, and thrown into the three fires as an offering to the good Dewtah; and the prayer of the *Aginhouter* was repeated by a Bramin, who gave the bride and bridegroom ſome rice, and five beetle-nuts each, tying the hands of each together with a ſlight thread, ſaying, "May there be always partnerſhip between you, and may it produce benevolence and ſatisfaction;" and then they were carried ſeven times

round

round the fire, to make perfect the marriage ceremony. I was quite charmed with the manners of the bride; and the young man who was married invited me to sit down to the bridal dinner with them, which was indeed a sumptuous feast, for he had received a very handsome *Kabeen*, or marriage-portion, with the lady. The bride sat at the head of the table, and the bridegroom next her; a part of the *Bedes* was read, and water sprinkled as a libation; a little food was thrown on the ground, as an offering to the good Dewtah: and when these ceremonies were concluded, the cups were filled with wine, and we sat enjoying ourselves and making merry until it was late. There was among the women a woman of Cashmere, a relation of the bride's, who was one of the most lovely of the daughters of Adam. The *Sirmah* powder was upon her eye-brows, and the sandal ointment was on her neck. She sang the bridal song with a modest air; and did not open her mouth with laughter; nor did she smile so as to show her teeth, nor betray the least sign of wantonness. She was called DHEERA, and the star of wisdom shone upon her forehead.

I was so intoxicated with the beauty of this lovely Cashmerian woman, and with the wine that I had drunk, that I could scarcely make up my mind to go home to the palace of the magician. At length, however, as it was proper to depart, I took my leave of the young man and his bride.

I arrived at the palace of the magician Mahedhah, and found the garden-door only shut to, as I had left it, and was very pleased to find that there was no obstruction to my going in. I went immediately to the apartment where I had slept, and threw myself on the sofa to take some repose. Every thing was in the place I had left it; but I was astonished to find that the sofa on which I lay, and which before was as the softest down, was become to me hard and comfortless. It was in vain that I sought repose, and that I turned from side to side to find it. I arose and went to the bath; but I found no refreshment there from the cool water of the spring *Jumna*. The perfumes even had lost their scents, and the sweet smell of the rose and of the Narcissus was gone. I walked from room to room, and knew not what to do with myself; at length I wished for the taste of fruits to revive me. The doves came in at the window as before, bearing a tray of the most delicious figs and pines in their beaks. I ate, but the fruit was tasteless; the musk-melon was without flavour, and the cherries of Cabul were insipid. I found, too, that my mind was disturbed and restless, and that my thoughts wandered continually. "Surely," said I, "this is the palace of the magician Mahedhah, and here is kept the talisman of tranquillity."

(*To be continued.*)

ESSAYS, HISTORICAL, LITERARY, *and* MORAL.

No. VI.

On GENIUS.

Te sine nil altum mens inchoat. VIRG.

GENIUS is that natural and inherent excellence of the mind which qualifies a man for any particular occupation, which supplies him with means to remove obstructions, and presents an inexhaustible source from whence he may draw supplies to enable him to prosecute his designs with vigour and success.

The seeds of genius are so widely diffused, that few minds are wholly destitute of them; and so little does the want of cultivation contribute to eradicate them, that the rudest mind often proves to them as kind a soil as that which has received all the advantages of artificial aid. But as the productions of nature, in some instances, want that regular beauty which they receive from the assistance of art; and in others require to be disengaged from surrounding dross and impurities; so the advantages of education refine the genius, correct its luxuriance, and dispel the mists of ignorance, which would otherwise considerably diminish its lustre.

Sponte sua quæ se tollunt in luminis auras,
Infecunda quidem, sed læta et fortia surgunt.

As the occupations of mankind are various, so are the inclinations of genius. There is no profession, however mean, that does not afford numerous opportunities for its display: and as it is often observable, that the body is so adapted as to second the efforts of the genius,

genius, we ſhould conſider it as an additional injunction not to neglect thoſe natural advantages which we poſſeſs, merely from an ambition of excelling in a purſuit or profeſſion for which we were never deſigned by nature.

In the calm purſuits of philoſophy and letters, genius takes a wide range. Whether a man apply himſelf to the ſpeculations of the one, or the cultivation of the other, unleſs his genius preſide, he will find himſelf loſt in mazes, or ſurpriſed with obſtacles which he can neither unravel nor ſurmount. In ſuch a caſe, to ſay his time was miſſpent, would, perhaps, be too mild an expreſſion; for ſurely to entertain a faſtidious diſlike to a purſuit for which he was formed, implies a wilful infringement of the laws of nature. I am well aware how powerful is the thirſt of fame, and how largely it enters into the compoſition of all: it has been a ſufficient inducement to draw votaries from occupations where their talents might have been uſeful, though not ſhining, to "climb the ſteeps of ſcience," with a load of natural diſadvantages, by which it is no wonder that they ſhould be precipitated to the ground.

As univerſal excellence is a perfection not granted to man, and as it is conſonant to the laws of nature and of reaſon that each ſhould move in one particular ſphere, it will readily appear how neceſſary it is, when we ſelect that moſt agreeable to our genius, that our choice ſhould be early. If we trifle away our youth, we loſe the moſt valuable part of life; that part in which only a foundation can be laid of thoſe acquiſitions which can render the winter of life agreeable and reſpected.

It is, however, far from being intended, that our attention ſhould be excluſively directed to one purſuit: the moſt ſuperficial obſerver will clearly perceive the inconveniencies attending ſuch a method. In whatever branch of ſtudy we engage, we may derive conſiderable aſſiſtance from the cultivation of others. Hiſtory, indeed, affords examples of men, who have been equally conſpicuous in the moſt arduous and the moſt oppoſite purſuits. But notwithſtanding that theſe are to be regarded as proofs of uncommon genius, and as elevations attainable by few capacities, the injury conſiſts rather in ſuffering ourſelves to be hurried away by every adventitious impulſe, and in purſuing or relinquiſhing at the ſuggeſtions of whim or caprice. Nothing, ſurely, can be more deplorable, than to obſerve men, with talents far above the common meaſure, making ſudden incurſions into one ſcience, and paſſing as rapidly to another, till they imbibe a diſreliſh for all, and the prime of life is unprofitably exchanged for old age and decrepitude. Genius has, in moſt inſtances, received a reward proportioned to its merits: for however the prejudice or corrupt taſte of the age may, for a time, obſcure its luſtre, ſucceeding ages will judge more impartially: to them the follies or the frailties of the man will be loſt in the ſplendour of his works; or, perhaps, ſerve to ſet them off to greater advantage: as the vanity of Cicero, diſplayed on ſo many occaſions, which in another man would have been conſidered as inſtances of the higheſt folly and abſurdity, has been regarded only as an unguarded inlet to the heart, through which we may diſcern its real virtues. Nor has poverty itſelf been able to depreſs the ardour of genius: indeed, from numerous examples, we might almoſt conclude that poverty and obſcurity were moſt congenial to it: it is well known, that ſome of the nobleſt and moſt finiſhed pieces were received into the world, at a time when the authors themſelves were languiſhing in penury and want. Goldſmith humouroufly remarks, probably from experience, that "Hunger has a moſt amazing faculty of ſharpening the genius; and he who, with a full belly, can think like a hero, ſhall, after a courſe of faſting, riſe to the ſublimity of a demi-god."

In all the works of genius, whether tranſmitted to us from a remote period of antiquity, or produced in the preſent age, we may obſerve that force which ſo peculiarly characteriſes its nature. Homer, Virgil, and Milton, whoſe works have formed eras in the art of epic poetry, have proved what genius could effect againſt difficulties however diſcouraging. The former and the latter particularly, who, in addition to the miſeries of poverty and want, were aſſailed by perſonal afflictions, and endured, perhaps, as great a calamity as could befal human nature, the privation of ſight. Virgil, indeed, was exempted from thoſe miſeries; but we muſt not conclude from thence that his

his taſk was eaſy. The difficulty of reconciling inconſiſtencies, the caution neceſſary to be uſed againſt offending his patron on the one hand, and the prejudices of the people on the other, were not of the moſt trifling nature; to which may be added, the work of his great predeceſſor, then in the meridian of its ſplendour, in the face of which he was compelled to labour, and though he might borrow a portion of its luſtre, he could not expect to eclipſe it.

If genius, therefore, is of ſo excellent a nature, that a proper application, or a perverſion of it, may render us valuable or uſeleſs members of ſociety; and if early attention to it conduces ſo much to its advancement, it will be needleſs farther to point out to any one the path he ſhould tread when he knows the termination of both.

T. N.

LETTERS *from Dr.* WALLIS.

(Concluded from page 347.)

LETTER II.

For the Right Reverend Father in God, William, *Lord Biſhop of Worceſter, at Whitehall.*

Oxford, June 30th, 1699.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

IN a late letter which I had the honour to receive from my Lord Archbiſhop's Grace of Canterbury, his Grace was pleaſed to intimate as a thing now under conſideration, about changing the ſtyle of our civil year.

It may, perhaps, be preſumption in me, to interpoſe my thoughts with your Lordſhip in a buſineſs of that nature; but I muſt needs think it a tender point to touch upon, and which, if we attempt it, may be attended with greater miſchiefs than we may at firſt be aware of: I adventured to ſay ſomewhat to that purpoſe in a letter to his Grace, but more may be ſaid.

That the difference of ſtyles doth create ſome confuſion in hiſtory is not to be denied; (and 'tis very unhappy that Pope Gregory XIII did in the laſt century attempt it;) but it is now unavoidable, and cannot be remedied; for it is not England only that uſeth the *Julian* year, but all the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and all our Foreign Plantations, which are not a few; and the two kingdoms of Denmark and Sweden, the Proteſtant Cantons of Switzerland, and four of the ſeven United Provinces, and how many more of the Proteſtants in Germany I cannot preſently ſay; and if we ſhould now change our ſtyle in compliance with ſome of our Popiſh neighbours, from whom we differ, we ſhould then vary from the Proteſtants with whom we now agree.

And particularly from Scotland, (with whom we are more concerned to agree than with France;) for we are not to preſume that they will preſently change at the ſame time with us. 'Tis happy that they did comply with us in the late revolution, (to be under the ſame *King* with us); we cannot preſume that they will be ſo fond of compliance in all the *modes* of *Rome*, as is very evident in their not admitting epiſcopacy, nor the obſervation of *Eaſter*, (which latter was the only pretence of firſt introducing the Gregorian year).

So that there will ſtill be as great neceſſity of *S. V.* and *S. N.* (Old Style and New Style, as now there is, *without which* we ſhall be at a loſs in hiſtory to judge diſtinctly of dates, and *with* it we are now as eaſy as if we change.)

If it be ſaid that other proteſtants may in time be induced to follow our example, perhaps ſome may, not all; but this would but make the confuſion yet greater, for thenceforth we muſt be obliged, (if we would be at a certainty in hiſtory,) not only to know *what countries* do uſe this or that ſtyle, but from what time they began ſo to do.

It would be much more adviſable (if the Papiſts would be as compliant as they would have us to be) for the Papiſts to *return* to their *old Julian* year, than for us to *embrace* their *new Gregorian*, and it might much eaſier be effected; for, if the Pope could be perſuaded to grant a bull to that purpoſe, all the Papiſts would at once be as much obliged ſo to do, as by Pope Gregory's bull to vary from it: if it be ſaid there is no hopes of that, then the argument ſtands; if the Pope will not leave his pretended ſupremacy, then we muſt admit it.

That the *Julian* year is in itſelf a better form, and more adviſable, than the *new Gregorian*, is undeniable; and all aſtronomers, even Papiſts themſelves, (if not otherwiſe bigotted in favour of the Pope's ſupremacy, and the infallibility

fallibility of the Roman Church,) cannot but know it; inſomuch that in many caſes they are fain (or find it adviſable) firſt to adjuſt their calculations to the *Julian* year, and thence transfer them to the *Gregorian*.

And there is no inducement for our changing our better year for a worſe, but only in compliance with the Pope's pretended *ſupremacy*, not only over all churches and kingdoms, but even the celeſtial motions, (as Pope Gregory in his bull doth wiſely pretend).

Now 'tis well known, that long before Pope Gregory's bull England had renounced the *Pope's Supremacy*, (and are therefore unconcerned in that bull;) and I ſee no reaſon why (after ſo long a diſclaimer) we ſhould be now fond to readmit it: but what greater evidence (of owning that authority) can (in practice) be expected, than obeying their commands in things (otherwiſe) unadviſable? *Hoc Ithacus velit et magno mercenter Atridæ*; and no doubt but the *hand of Joab* is in the matter, though perhaps we do not ſee it.

As to ourſelves, this cannot be done without altering the *Act of Uniformity*, and altering the *Common Prayer Book*; (for at leaſt all the calendar muſt be new framed;) and your Lordſhip knows how warm ſome were a while ſince againſt touching that in the leaſt, or ſo much as conſidering (on the King's commiſſion for that purpoſe) whether ought in it might be changed for the better.

If yet your Lordſhip think it neceſſary that the *Seat of Eaſter* ſhould be rectified, that may eaſily be done without altering the *civil* year; for if in *the Rule for Eaſter*, inſtead of ſaying *next after the one and twentieth of March*, you ſay *next after the Vernal Equinox*, the work is done, (and we might be excuſed the trouble of *Paſchal Tables*,) and the intricate perplexities of the *Gregorian Epacts*; for then every almanack will tell you *when it is Equinox and when it is Full Moon* for the preſent year, (without diſturbing the civil account); and this *Pope Gregory* might as well have done without troubling the account of chriſtendom.

But if he would needs diſturb the *Civil Year*, he ſhould have rectified it (not to the time of the Nicene Council, but) to the time of our *Saviour's Birth*, for our epoch is not from the *Nicene Council*, but from the *Birth of Chriſt*: We do not ſay *Anno Niceni Conſilii*, but *Anno Domini*; and moſt certain it is, that at our *Saviour's Birth* the vernal equinox was not on the *one and twentieth* of *March*, (as this new account would ſuppoſe,) but nearer to the five and twentieth.

It is alledged as an argument why *now* to change, becauſe the difference which this year is but ten days, will next year be eleven days.

But, my Lord, we muſt be very weak diſputants to be caught by ſuch a fallacy; (which is barely begging the queſtion;) the point in queſtion is not *why now*, but *why at all*; it is not we that have departed from them, but they from us; the Julian year was their year as well as ours till the year 1582, when a fancy took Pope Gregory to exchange a better year for a worſe, and diſturb the Chriſtian world; and then the argument, if it ſignify any thing, ſtands thus: *the farther they be gone aſtray, the more reaſon there is that we ſhould follow them*: I ſhould rather argue, *the more reaſon there is why they ſhould return*, (to that from whence they went aſtray;) *we* are as we were, (and as they were till that time;) and the reaſon why we did not then change, remains ſtill good why we ſhould not make that change *at all*. If this point had been ſtarted in our late King James's time, I deſire your Lordſhip to conſider with what face it would have looked; and if the maſk be taken off, the face is ſtill the ſame.

I find it was ſtarted in the time of our civil wars, (about the year 1644,) by thoſe about the King, when Oxford was the King's head quarters; but the project did not then ſucceed, by reaſon that the King's party (in that conteſt) were not prevalent; and your Lordſhip knows very well how much it was to the prejudice of the King's cauſe, that thoſe on the other ſide would ſuppoſe him to be too much influenced by Popiſh councils, of which this was a great inſtance; and no doubt they will be as ready to puſh it forward upon any the leaſt pretence, whenever they find us ſoft enough to receive the impreſſion, not perhaps under the names of Julian and Gregorian, (for the word Gregorian ſpeaks too plain, but under the ſofter terms) of *Old and New Style*; otherwiſe ſo much weight would not be laid upon ſo ſlight a pretence; for the addition of *Old Style* and *New Style* will

will certainly determine the difference of *eleven* days in the next century, as of *ten* in this, if nothing elſe were in the wind; we have been too often caught in ſuch ſnares.

I forbear to ſay more, (though more might be ſaid,) that I may not too much preſume on your Lordſhip's leiſure.

But am, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's very humble ſervant,
JOHN WALLIS.

LETTER III.

To Sir John Blencowe, *(one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas,) concerning the Obſervation of Eaſter for this preſent Year, on April 24th, 1698.*

SIR, *Oxford, May 14th*, 1698.

IN anſwer to yours of May the twelfth, (which I received this morning,) you may pleaſe to preſent my humble duty and ſervice to the Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, with this account of the *Seat of Eaſter*, of which he aſketh.

That there may be ſome little miſtakes in the Calendar of the Common Prayer Book, (as now printed,) I ſhall not deny, but (as to the preſent point) *Eaſter* was obſerved this year according to the rules ſo underſtood as was intended, though there may ſeem to be wanting a rubrick to make it plain.

The fundamental rule of the Nicene Council, which we pretend to follow for the keeping of *Eaſter* is to this purpoſe; *Eaſter* Day is to be that *Sunday* which falls *upon, or next after*, the firſt full moon, which happens next after the vernal equinox.

Which vernal equinox was then obſerved to fall on the one and twentieth of *March*, and (in the Paſchal Tables) is yet reputed ſo to fall, (though it do now fall on the eleventh of *March*, or ſometimes the tenth of *March*.)

And therefore inſtead of *next after the vernal equinox*, we ſay *next after the one and twentieth of March*: but then it is ſaid (by a miſtake I ſuppoſe) after the firſt full moon, inſtead of *upon or next after the firſt full moon*, (for ſo it is to be underſtood,) and added, *and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Eaſter Day is the Sunday after*; which muſt needs be a miſtake; for in ſuch caſe it is to be *that Sunday*, not *the Sunday after*.

And ſo the tables agree, (contrary to this note,) both that *for forty years*, and that *to find Eaſter for ever*; and ſo it was obſerved in the years 1668, 1678, and 1682, and ſo whenever the caſe happens that the eccleſiaſtical full moon falls on a *Sunday*; but this (though it be a miſtake) doth not influence the preſent caſe.

That which concerns the preſent caſe, is on what day we muſt reckon the *Eccleſiaſtical* full moon to fall; for we are not to judge either the *Equinox* or the *Full Moon*, according as they happen in the heavens, or in our almanacks, but according to the Paſchal Tables fitted to the time of the Nicene Council.

And accordingly we reckon the equinox to be now (as then it was) on *March* the twenty-firſt.

And as to the full moon, (next after that equinox,) we are to account it thus.

The golden number (fitted to the cycle of nineteen years, after the end of which it begins again at 1, 2, 3, &c.) is placed in the firſt column of our calendar, to tell us on what day (of ſuch year) the new moon is *ſuppoſed* to happen in each month, and the fifteenth day of that moon is *reputed* the full moon.

Now the golden number for the year 1698 is 8; that is, this is the eighth year of ſuch *decem novenal* cycle, or circle of nineteen years, commonly called *Cyclus Lunaris*, or the circle of the moon; as the other circle of 28 years is called *Cyclus Solaris*, the circle of the ſun, or rather of the Sunday letter.

And this number 8 ſtands in the calendar at *March* the ſixth; which we muſt therefore *ſuppoſe* to be new moon; (though the new moon were indeed *March* the ſecond, like as it happens conſtantly in this age, that the true new moon is four or five days ſooner than the reputed eccleſiaſtical new moon.)

Now *March* the ſixth being the new moon, or firſt day of the (*reputed*) lunar month, (for ſuch year,) *March* the twentieth will be the fifteenth day, or the (reputed) full moon for the month of *March* this year.

Which happens this year to be Sunday, (the dominical letter for this year being *B*.)

But this happening before *March* the twenty-

twenty-firſt, (the ſuppoſed equinox,) cannot be the Paſchal full moon, but we muſt wait for another; and we ſhall then find the golden number 8 ſtanding at *April* the fifth for the new moon of *April* the ſame year; and therefore the full moon, or fifteenth day of that (reputed) lunar month, is to be *April* the nineteenth, but the true full moon was *April* the fifteenth, about ſix o'clock in the morning.

Which (*April* the nineteenth) being *Tueſday*, the *Sunday* next following is *April* the twenty-fourth, (where ſtands B, the Sunday letter for this year;) which is therefore to be *Eaſter Day*, according to the intent of theſe tables; and it was obſerved accordingly.

But it were to be wiſhed there had been ſomewhere a rubrick to direct how we are to find this reputed full moon, and what is the uſe of the golden number.

The difference of the eccleſiaſtick account in the Paſchal tables from that of the heavens, doth ariſe from hence; becauſe thoſe tables, when firſt made, were fitted not to this age, but to that of the Nicene Council, and did at that time agree very near with that of the heavens; but in this age they do conſiderably differ, (both as to the *Equinox*, and as to the *Full Moons*,) for theſe two reaſons:—

1. The common Julian year (by which we reckon) of 365 days and ſix hours, is ſomewhat too long, being about 11 minutes of an hour longer than the true ſolar year; by reaſon whereof, the equinox (and other annual ſeaſons) go backwards about 11 minutes every year; which, from the time of the Nicene Council till now amounts to about 11 days; ſo that the equinox, which then happened *March* the twenty-firſt, is now come back to our *March* the eleventh, or rather *March* the tenth.

Which upon Pope Gregory's reforming the Roman calendar, (above 100 years ſince) cauſeth the difference of ten days between what we call the *New Style*, and the Old Style; which (two years hence) in the year 1700, (and thenceforth for 100 years) will be eleven days.

2. It was then ſuppoſed, that in nineteen years, (which is the compaſs of the golden number,) the lunations (of new moon and full moon) did return to the ſame day and hour as they were nineteen years before.

Which is pretty near the truth, but comes ſhort by about an hour and a half.

Which hour and a half in every nineteen years, doth ſince that time amount to about four or five days.

Whence it comes to paſs, that the *reputed* full moon is later by four or five days than that of the heavens.

But our *Eaſter* is reckoned according to the reputed full moons, (derived from the golden number,) not according to thoſe of the heavens.

'Tis true, that in ſome places of our calendar, (as commonly printed,) the golden numbers are miſplaced or miſwritten; but it happens ſo luckily, that in all thoſe wherein *Eaſter* is concerned (that is, from *March* the ſixth to *April* the fifth incluſively,) they be rightly placed.

And as to any other new moons, if there be any miſtakes, we are therein leſs concerned.

Leisure Amusements.

No. XXVI.

"Pity, benevolence, friendſhip, are things almoſt unknown in high ſtations. *Veræ, amicitiæ, rariſſime, inveniuntur in iis qui in honoribus reque publica verſantur*, ſays Cicero. And indeed courts are ſchools where cruelty, pride, diſſimulation, and treachery, are ſtudied and taught in the moſt vicious perfection."—*Burke's Vindic. of Nat. Soc.*

In appreciating the characters of men, perhaps nothing is ſo conducive to error as the difficulty of diſtinguiſhing between what have been denominated intellectual and moral endowments. Hume has very juſtly remarked, that moſt languages are defective in fixing the preciſe boundaries between virtues and talents. Intellectual endowments throw ſuch a ſplendour round their poſſeſſor, that the eyes of an obſerver are dazzled, and rendered unable to diſcriminate the important moral defects which, perhaps, really exiſt. We can only view the ſpots in the ſun, by diminiſhing the power of its rays; and we muſt uſe a ſimilar method, if we wiſh to form a correct opinion of an individual, favoured by nature with ſuperior mental, or even ſometimes, in an oppoſite ſex, bodily endowments.

That talents and virtue are not alway

ways combined in one individual, is a fact which has unhappily been too often proved by experience to require any additional illuſtration. It is, however, fortunate for the world, that experience has likewiſe inconteſtably proved, that a combination of talents and virtue in one individual, though probably leſs frequent, is not altogether the offspring of a ſanguine imagination. That a certain ſpecies of virtuous or vicious diſpoſition generally accompanies a certain ſpecies of talent, is an hypotheſis that may be ſupported by at leaſt many plauſible arguments. A reſemblance between the purſuits and diſpoſition of an individual is univerſally obſerved; and is it not reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that this reſemblance has its riſe from ſome natural congeniality between the heart and mind? As certain plants are indigenous to certain climates, and we therefore conclude ſome connexion between the climate and plant, may we not likewiſe conclude a ſimilar connexion between the intellectual and moral endowments of an individual?

In a former number of Leiſure Amuſements, ſome obſervations were offered in defence of the poetical character; and it was then maintained, that virtue is, in general, found to accompany that brilliancy of imagination, denominated a poetical genius. It is now intended to examine and compare the intellectual and moral characteriſtics of thoſe who claim a niche in the temple of fame, from the exertion of talents of a very diſtinct nature —thoſe to whom may with juſtice be attributed much of the good and evil with which human life is diverſified.

If we examine the characters of thoſe men, who from the exertion of their own talents have emerged from obſcurity to the attainment of great power, we ſhall find, that but a very limited number of them have poſſeſſed diſpoſitions which could unequivocally be denominated virtuous. It is, therefore, rational to ſuppoſe, that thoſe qualities which enable a man to obtain great power are not the moſt favourable to virtue, or the moſt likely to foſter benevolent emotions.

It need ſcarcely be obſerved, that ambition is the moſt prominent feature in the characters of ſuch men. But ambition is only an object of condemnation when it rules the breaſt with abſolute ſway; and is, what Pope ſtiles, the ruling paſſion. It becomes culpable when benevolence is checked by it, and the principles of juſtice infringed in its gratification. There undoubtedly is a virtuous and a vicious ambition. The former is governed in its gratification by virtue; to the latter virtue is ſubſervient. An ambitious deſire to obtain power among our fellow-citizens, when it proceeds from an intention of employing that power ſolely for the welfare of thoſe fellow-citizens, is certainly commendable; but this commendable ambition very ſeldom exiſts; and ceaſes to be commendable, whenever it overſteps, in its gratification, the bounds of virtue. That the ſame individual, who infringes the laws of morality in the attainment of power, ſhould, in the exerciſe of that power, preſerve a conduct ſtrictly virtuous, and employ his authority for the *ſole* object of promoting happineſs among his fellow-men, is what, from abſtract reaſoning, could never be expected. Such inſtances, if they ever exiſt, may be juſtly conſidered as inexplicable phenomena in human nature. It is true, ambitious and bad men, ſuch as Cromwell and Auguſtus Cæſar, who, in their road to power, have not heſitated at committing the moſt flagrant acts of perfidy and cruelty, have exerted that power, when obtained, with the greateſt propriety. This is not, however, difficult to explain—The intereſt of thoſe they had ſubjugated, and their own intereſt, chanced to coincide; and they acted as ſelfiſh policy directed; for none who have ſtudied their characters could ſuppoſe them at all governed by a benevolent principle.

Julius Cæſar may, by ſome, be ſuppoſed to have been actuated by a virtuous ambition; and all muſt allow him to have been the moſt amiable of ambitious men. But can even he be denominated ſtrictly virtuous? Imperfect as the hiſtory of ſuch a diſtant period muſt neceſſarily be, do we not find on record, that even he, the great Cæſar, in the gratification of his ruling paſſion, had recourſe to the temporizing arts of the courtier—arts certainly unworthy of his other great qualities: and perhaps, were it in our power to examine his conduct with the minute microſcopic inſpection to which the conduct of modern heroes is ſubjected, we ſhould find many additional deviations from the laws of ſtrict integrity.

Beſides, the experience of a Julius Cæſar only proves, that ambition is not entirely incompatible with virtue; that there are different degrees of ambition, and different degrees of virtue connected with ambition. None can deny, that Julius Cæſar is ſuperior to Marius or Sylla; and none can likewiſe deny, that the virtues of Julius Cæſar are often ſurpaſſed, and often unnoticed, in private life. The fame his virtues have acquired is not much to the honour of heroes. Virtue is ſo ſeldom found in thoſe who are ſtiled heroes, that it is valued, like ſome natural curioſities, merely becauſe diſcovered in an unexpected ſituation. Still my poſition remains unſhaken, that ſtrict virtue ſeldom exiſts with great power, obtained, through difficulties, by perſonal exertion.

It is, I think, not difficult to prove, that a virtuous ambition, which, when obſtacles occur, refuſes to deviate from the ſtrict rules of virtue, cannot conduct its votary to a very high ſituation. Power muſt always have many ſuitors, while it is ſo agreeable to the vitiated taſte of mankind. There are too many in the ſame purſuit; and unfair advantages muſt naturally be expected. It was by ſtratagem that Hippomenes gained the race; and the ambitious man muſt ſucceed, while human nature preſerves its vicious characteriſtics, by the ſame ignoble means.

"All riſing to great place is by a winding ſtair; and, if there be factions, it is good to ſide a man's ſelf whilſt he is riſing, and to balance himſelf when he is placed." So ſays Lord Bacon, who poſſeſſed a profound knowledge of human nature, but who, in this inſtance, ſeems to have forgotten, what his own conduct afterwards proved, the almoſt impracticability of the advice. He knew, and explained, the power of habit. A man who has been long temporiſing will, moſt probably, get *habituated* to it; and, when he has obtained his object, will find it very difficult, if not impoſſible, to reſume his proper virtuous independence. Beſides, is not ſuch "ſiding of a man's ſelf" inconſiſtent with virtue? Does not the ſtrictly virtuous diſpoſition ſpurn at the idea, as an ignoble dereliction of principle?

"Gods! what a creeping, climbing, hot, cold creature,
Is this big, little flutt'rer, call'd a courtier!" *Hill. Merope.*

But a degree of vice, or at leaſt an accommodating integrity, is not only neceſſary to inſure ſucceſs in the attainment of power; it is equally, or if any thing more, neceſſary in the preſervation of that power. To keep in harmleſs ſubjection a number of diſappointed rivals, inflamed with the additional paſſion of envy, a moſt powerful incitement to a vicious breaſt, requires not only the undue exertion of open force, but of all the methods which the baſeſt policy can deviſe. It was in this that Julius Cæſar failed; and in this failure his virtues appeared moſt conſpicuous. Although, in acquiring power, he may be ſuppoſed ſometimes to have acted without a ſufficient regard to principle; yet, it was evident, his ſoul was too noble to practiſe the baſe and cruel arts neceſſary to preſerve it long. He ſoon proved the truth of what I have been juſt ſaying; and fell a victim to his own amiable qualities.

If the virtuous are ſo unlikely to acquire authority by their own exertions, and the vicious almoſt certain, then it is better that power ſhould be conferred by ſome arbitrary criterion, ſuch as the chance of birth. This is an argument for hereditary monarchy in preference to the elective, that I never recollect to have ſeen noticed.

Of all the celebrated men of antiquity, the character of Cicero is, in my opinion, the moſt perfect. He had ambition, but it was not of that ungovernable nature that required him to ſacrifice to it his moral duties. He was ambitious to ſerve his fellow-citizens; and looked for no reward, but the plaudits of thoſe he ſerved, and of his own conſcience. His authority, like Cæſar's, was of ſhort and precarious exiſtence; becauſe he would not check the amiable emotions of his heart, to prolong its duration; and he cloſed his life, as a good man might have expected, when perfidy, cruelty, and every degrading vice, gained unlimited ſway. It is ſaid he had not courage; and it muſt be admitted, he had not that tyger-ſpecies of it for which his antagoniſts were diſtinguiſhed, and which, undoubtedly, was incompatible with his other qualities: but on no occaſion can he, in my opinion, be juſtly charged with cowardice. He has with more truth been accuſed of vanity; but that does not at all concern his moral character.

It

It is an opinion, very generally maintained, that ſound policy often requires a deviation from ſtrict integrity; and that, conſequently, in the conduct of public affairs, ſtateſmen are not to be blamed for every ſlight deviation from thoſe rules, the obſervance of which, in private life, is conſidered ſo indiſpenſable. Montaigne, who, judging by his works, was equally wiſe, witty, and good, expreſſes himſelf thus:—"In all governments," ſays he, "there are neceſſary offices, not only abject, but vicious. Vices have there a help to make up the ſeam in our piecing; as poiſons are ſometimes uſeful for the conſervation of health. If they become excuſable, becauſe of uſe to us, and that the common neceſſity covers their true qualities, we are to reſign them to the ſtrongeſt and boldeſt citizens, who ſacrifice their honour and conſcience, as others of old ſacrificed their lives, for the good of their country. The public weal requires that a man ſhould betray, and lie, and maſſacre; let us leave this commiſſion to men that are more obedient and more ſupple." *Cotton's Montaigne*, Vol. I, p. 3.—Whether Montaigne included the higher offices of government under thoſe which he thought neceſſarily vicious, I know not; but from the almoſt general conduct of ſtateſmen, in all countries and all ages, it may be concluded, they are themſelves of that opinion—that horrid crimes have been committed, and are daily committing, under the pretence of policy! Are ſtateſmen, then, to be ranked with public executioners and thief-takers? If they are, the virtuous part of ſociety may congratulate themſelves that there are men to be found, bad enough and bold enough to accept of ſuch employments.

I am, however, decidedly of a different opinion. That nation is certainly actuated by the ſoundeſt policy, which preſerves, in its public tranſactions, the ſtricteſt honour. Both nations and individuals are on the decline, when they have recourſe to ſwindling to maintain their rank. Bad men and bad nations ſometimes ſeem to flouriſh while they diſregard integrity; but it is in general for a very ſhort period; and when they fall, they fall for ever.

From the arguments I have thus haſtily ſketched, I think the diſagreeable inference may be fairly drawn, that falſehood and inſincerity muſt, in general, be the characteriſtics of thoſe who obtain the government of nations by their own exertions. The world is ſo inured to it, that thoſe qualities in public life have partly loſt the degrading idea which attaches to them in private; and we often hear of men, whoſe private characters are extolled, but whoſe public characters are deteſted. The propriety of ſuch a diviſion may be diſputed; and I ſhould think it is generally found, that a good man, in private life, will not, in his public tranſactions, diſplay any deviations from rectitude. This diſcuſſion I ſhall not, however, enter into at preſent.

Let us not, then, expect to find that perfect ingenuouſneſs in thoſe who poſſeſs power, which, for the honour of human nature, is not uncommon in humbler ſituations. In governors of nations, let us expect only degrees of virtue, not ſtrict virtue; which will, I am perſuaded, ſeldom be found near a court.

My intervals of leiſure have lately been ſo very ſhort, that I am conſcious this number is very defective, both in method and ſtile. My readers cannot, however, be diſappointed; as haſty thoughts, expreſſed in haſty language, is all that was promiſed by

May 15th, 1806. HERANIO.

LITERARY GLIMPSES; *or*, SHORT REMARKS *on ſeveral* SUBJECTS.

Being the Lucubrations of W. C., *a ſolitary Recluſe.*

(*Continued from page* 345.)

XXIII.

DR. BURNET, in his life of *Rocheſter*, truly ſays, that "A man is never entirely reformed till a new principle governs his thoughts;" and a like remark may be made as to many of our erroneous opinions. Though impervious to *argument*, they may yield to *feeling*, and that be allowed to be true in age or calamity which was denied in youth and proſperity. All is not *reaſon* that operates in our *reaſonings*, any more than all is *courage* that prompts us to face danger, or all *bone* that enables us to ſupport a burthen. To perceive this truth, and draw from it the juſt concluſions; to feel in all controverſial matters the fitneſs of *candour* and the uſe of *moderation*, is one great prerogative

prerogative of wiſdom, and of more conſequence in the ſtudy of politics and religion than the knowledge of the whole circle of the demonſtrative ſciences, and the deepeſt ſecrets of inanimate nature. Let it, then, never be forgot, that reformation in the *head*, as well as in our *manners*, muſt often be accompliſhed in the *heart*, and a change of *feeling* precede a change of *ſentiment*.

XXIV.

Why does there exiſt more *genius* in the early rude ſpecimens of letters and of arts, than when they are arrived at a tolerable degree of perfection, or when taſte, ſcholars, and artiſts, begin to abound? Anſwer. In the former period, whatever is undertaken is moſtly from a conception obtruded upon the mind by the force of genius, and therefore muſt bear the ſemblance of its parent. In the ſecond period, when taſte and experience are begun to operate, works are frequently entered upon more from a deſire of reputation, perhaps, or from the incitement of ſome favourite principle of art which they wiſh to reduce to practice, than from any other impulſe. Hence ſuch performances may appear often without marks of genius, as they were not ſuggeſted by it. And hence too, as there are more ſcholars and artiſts now-a-days than heretofore, and alſo more objects of art and inquiry; and as abilities (like any other thing) are neceſſarily diminiſhed in proportion to the *extenſion* of the ground they have to traverſe, and the artiſt is often thwarted in his views by *preoccupation*, it naturally comes to paſs, that as *once* little would be done without genius, ſo now every thing has a chance of being undertaken where its energies are very ſlightly felt, if they really operate at all.

XXV.

In ſtudying religion, we are not only apt to conſider the various ſects with ſome degree of prejudice, and to lament ſuch diverſity of opinion, but the circumſtance of their *great* number, becomes alſo not a little burthenſome and intricate to the inquiring mind. Would not, however, theſe impediments be much leſſened, and the wilderneſs not ſeem quite ſo dreary, were we to conſider the matter in ſome ſuch way as this? The ideas entertained of every common *fact*, *exiſtence*, or *thing*, are undoubtedly depicted in no two minds alike, but are as various in mode as the number of percipients is large. Now, ſuppoſe theſe ideas were *claſſed* by ſome ſpecial mark, and the moſt particular groups of them dignified with appropriate names, would it not appear as a formidable taſk, or piece of learning, to ſet about getting a due knowledge of them? But, if we except profeſſed philoſophers, the world is in this caſe wiſe enough not to wiſh for ſuch minute diſcrimination. Men in common are ſoon ſatisfied that ſuch variations needs muſt be. Hence it gives them no pain, as to *memory*, to conceive them as almoſt infinitely varied, nor as to *opinion*, that it is often combined with errors and contradictions. Would it not, therefore, in general, be as well to ſhow ſomething of this indifference reſpecting many religious notions and doctrines which touch not on the eſſentials of chriſtianity, and neither think them worthy of much ſtriſe, nor fix them ſo readily as ſtigmas on any of the poſſeſſors, provided that their conduct, the while, be truly pious, chriſtian, and ſincere.

XXVI.

Sentiment ſometimes (though not always) overpowers feeling. Thus when the *recitative* was firſt introduced into the *Italian Opera*, it was alledged to be to prevent the too great tranſition, or leap, that would otherwiſe have taken place between *the ſinging* of the *airs* and the *ſpeaking* of the *narrative* parts. The idea unhappily caught: it contained a ſentiment. Faſhion thought it had the voice of reaſon on its ſide; and, in conſequence, all the muſicians of Europe are now buſied in compoſing and performing a ſpecies of delivery, which, from its inherent deformity, the other three quarters of the globe would think no other than ſome kind of barbarous whine. Devoutly, therefore, is it to be wiſhed, that another *counter-ſentiment* could be ſo favoured as to ſend the practice into merited oblivion. For certainly there are *many* ſentiments as rational as it, that ſtand directly in its teeth; and this *one* may be oppoſed with due countenance from reaſon. There are ſcarce any two objects of amuſement that we daily ſee ſucceed one another, in which there is not as *great* or a *greater diſparity*,

or

or leap. The circumſtance itſelf is moſt natural. And being already reconciled, or rather inured to it, why need there be ſo much cautious art uſed to avoid it in *muſic* and *ſpeaking*, any more than in other things; as, for inſtance, in *reading* and *ſinging* in the cathedral ſervice, and with regard to what iſſues from the *ſtage* and the *orcheſtra?* Let ſpeaking, then, poſſeſs the *narrative* in theſe *operatical* entertainments, and encourage it to call forth thoſe very ſuperior powers over the heart, which it would undoubtedly diſcover if but cultivated with care and ſanctioned by *faſhion*. Let it but do this, and all would be as proper as it would be pleaſing.

XXVII.

When we are young, we read poetry, and indeed all other works of a literary kind, for the ſake of the pleaſure they yield us, by touching the paſſions, amuſing the fancy, improving the underſtanding, and the like. But when we are matured by years, and find from experience that little novelty can be met with in this province of gratification, we begin to ſeek pleaſure from other quarters; of which the chief is *Criticiſm*. In the exerciſe of this art we amuſe ourſelves two ways: (1ſt) In examining the worth and fabrication of the piece by ſcientific rules; but (2) more particularly in inferring from the *performance* what is the *man*, and in taking meaſure, as it were, of the powers of his mind, and the nature of his diſpoſition. This is more eſpecially the caſe if we happen to know any thing of the author. And thus it comes to paſs, that in the courſe of time, the readers of poetry and the *belles lettres* will often find it is more to gratify *curioſity* than to reap information, or exerciſe the affections, that they throw themſelves back in their chairs, and liſten to the ſinging of the muſe.

XXVIII.

In order to be gay and cheerful where there is not a peculiar overflow of animal ſpirits, it is neceſſary that the mind, even in its unconſcious moments, have reſting upon it an idea of ſome future good, that, from its magnitude, renders inſignificant the petty cares and vexations of the moment. In young people, this ſecret and ſupporting cordial is a general notion that their bliſs, like themſelves, is but in its infancy, and that, when manhood arrives, they will then acquire poſſeſſions, and enjoy happineſs, adequate to the extent of their moſt extravagant wiſhes. In advanced life, experience ſoon teaches the futility of this hope; and then, to ſupply its place, nature prompts, and religion teaches us to look out for a more ſtable and valuable object. That which charmed the boy ſhould not infatuate the man. This object is, the promiſed joys of futurity. And to thoſe whoſe well-ſpent life enables them to look forward to it with fair hopes and expectations, ſuch predominant idea yields inexpreſſible conſolation in all they *do*, or even *ſuffer*. Hence we ſee that, provided we but act according to the dictates of Nature and Reaſon, there is no period of life which need be without its native cheerfulneſs and innocent gaiety.—So benevolent is the Almighty to his children in every ſtage of their earthly journey!

XXIX.

Mere *opinion*, it is evident, without much education, for the moſt part directs common people in their judgments concerning many intereſting things; and we ſhall find, on examination, (oftener than many might expect,) that in ſeveral diſputed topics a like prepoſſeſſion in a like manner directs even the learned; who, without much labour to trace, or reflection to inveſtigate, venture to give their deciſions on no better ground than this precarious, though very handy one. Yet is this deciſion generally well accepted by the hearer, or reader, becauſe it comes from the *learned*. But if we conſider the matter properly we ſhall find, that their ſentiments are ſo circumſtanced as to be worth little more than the *firſt*, or *commoneſt* opinion one could meet with. For, reſpecting every queſtion there is but a *right* and a *wrong* idea, and nearly the ſame *chance* will often operate in the deciſion of either of the parties. It is thus people of all abilities are induced, and authorized to form opinions on moſt intereſting topics of life, and rank under one or the other of two contending ſides; the only difference being this; that, like the two inſerted ends of the ſucceeding rounds of a ladder, theſe adverſe ſentiments

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ſtand at different *heights*; and hence ſome of them may gain an apparent advantage from the circumſtance of elevation and conſpicuouſneſs, of which the others are deprived, but by no means have one as to their eſſential nature.

XXX.

The facility with which we achieve any thing, naturally inſpires an idea of ſelf importance; and we ever conſider that thing with a complacency proportionable to the ſpirits we enjoyed during ſuch achievement. On theſe accounts, the quickneſs with which a man *on horſeback* gets from place to place, and the eaſe with which he overcomes the obſtacles of his journey, give him perſonal notions, which compared with thoſe of the *traveller on foot*, are, I apprehend, of a high and flattering caſt. Hence it is, that we may perceive a viſible difference in the characters of thoſe two ſorts and conditions of men, as to boldneſs, buſtle, and almoſt all the qualities that are conſpicuous in the affairs of life. Though a peculiar good opinion of *ſelf* may in ſome degree proceed from nature, yet we know it is often no little owing to outward, and therefore accidental circumſtances; and from which, probably, it takes its more rigid and characteriſtic form. It may thus ariſe from family, fortune, ability, or any other fancied or real advantage, and hence be increaſed by ignorance, by flattery, and by pride. But it has doubtleſs other ſources as latent as they may be various; and the circumſtance of *riding frequently on horſeback* ſeems to be one of neither a trifling nor an unfrequent kind.

(*To be continued.*)

ESSAY *on* DOMESTIC COMFORT.

By the Author of the "ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH."

Happy the man who his whole time doth bound
Within th' encloſure of his little ground.
COWLEY.

THERE is not an object more intimately connected with our happineſs in this world, than that which is called DOMESTIC COMFORT. Domeſtic comfort is the pure ſpring, the fountain head, of all our beſt enjoyments and pleaſures. It is

"Liquida voluptas et puræ."

It is full of peace. It is the luxury of the good man, and is worth all the pleaſures the world affords.

A man's home is not only his caſtle, but it is his ſanctuary; it is his retreat from buſineſs, from the fatigues of ceremony, from falſity, and from abſurdity. It is there where he becomes reaſonable, where the ill uſage or neglect of the world expires, and where vanity dies a natural death. Happy are thoſe who know how to ſet a proper value upon HOME.

It may be ſaid by the reſtleſs, the curious, or the buſy man, that the ſameneſs of a domeſtic life is intolerable, and that ſome change, ſome variety is wanting. But the proof of its real value to the mind is, that even theſe are glad to return to it again. There are, indeed, a few of good ſpirits and gay hearts, who, let them wander about as they chooſe, are never put out of their way. Among this number is TOM MAKESHIFT. Tom, even before his entrance into the world, was a traveller. His father was an Officer in the Navy, and married a young lady who had eloped from her friends and joined a ſtrolling company. The Lieutenant died when Tom was only a boy, and did not leave his wife in very comfortable circumſtances; ſo that ſhe renewed her former engagements. Tom, therefore, commenced ſtroller at a very early age, and was carried about with his mother from town to town for ſeveral years, and had even made a *debût* himſelf when only five years old. It happened, however, that a rich uncle of his took ſome uncommon pains (and which indeed is an uncommon thing for uncles to do) to find out his brother's wife and child, and took Tom and his mother home, where ſhe ſoon after fell ill, and followed her huſband out of the world. Tom's uncle and friend had children of his own; and to them, when he died, he left his property, bequeathing, however, a ſum of three thouſand pounds to Tom; which, as he had not been brought up to any profeſſion, and being of a gay and expenſive turn of mind, he very ſoon managed to get through, together with ſome money which his couſins had lent him at different times to get him out of ſcrapes.

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At length Tom Makeſhift was arrived to that ſituation where a man is obliged to look round him what to do for the beſt, as a celebrated wit of the preſent day uſed to do when his fortunes were very different to what they are at preſent; which was, to take a ride to the outſkirts of the town to ſurvey the ſmoke of the different chimnies, to be enabled to gueſs out of which of the houſes they individually appertained to, he would be moſt likely to get a dinner. Tom, however, made ſhift to buy an eighth of a ticket in the lottery, which came up a prize of ten thouſand pounds. Tom very prudently laid out his money to advantage, and bought a well ſecured annuity; which was but, however, a ſcanty allowance for a man who would be a gentleman. Tom rented a ſmall ſet of chambers, and had a laundreſs who, like moſt other laundreſſes, robbed him whenever ſhe had an opportunity, but it was only of the pence which he uſed to lay about on the tables and mantle-ſhelf. He was often perſuaded by his brother Templars to turn her away. Tom's anſwer was, that he did not keep her becauſe ſhe did not rob at all, but becauſe ſhe *robbed ſo little*. A very great change had now taken place in Tom's character. He was moſt whimſically careful, and took the greateſt pains not to lay out his money in trifles and *gew-gaws* for which he had no real occaſion, or which could be ſupplied, as for their uſefulneſs, on much more moderate terms. He uſed to ſay, that nothing could be more abſurd than to lay out money in patent articles, which were not a whit better than the plain things of former days. "For inſtance, now," cried Tom, "for ſhaving utenſils, there is your patent razor-ſtrop coſts four or five ſhillings, when the fact is, that a ſtrip of leather, which could be had for two-pence, is the beſt article of the two, and for the *beſt* of all reaſons, becauſe nothing elſe is to be found in the *raſoriums* throughout the kingdom, where we may be ſure the art of making the implement as good as it can be, is in perfection. Then for your fine ſcented waſh-balls; a little piece of plain ſoap waſhes a great deal cleaner, and the beſt ſcent, after all, is cleanlineſs: a gardener's watering-pot is a very excellent ſhower-bath, and a matreſs much wholeſomer to lay upon than a feather-bed; and as for the attendance of ſervants, there never was but one in whom I could confide, and that was *myſelf*. It is aſtoniſhing how ſoon a thing is done when we get up to do it, without being at the trouble to ring three or four times for what would have coſt one the labour of an inſtant. Happily, in this life our wants, after all, are few; though it is adverſity only which can teach us with how little we can make ſhift."

But what added moſt to the continual felicity of Tom's life was, that his heart was free and good-natured, and he had reſerved himſelf money enough, whenever he ſaw a proper occaſion to indulge his inclination, to enable him to do good, and that he was at home any where and every where. "I am," ſays he, "never in want of a home, where I ſee cleanlineſs, decency, and a bible upon the parlour table. I carry my night cap in my pocket, and never refuſe the chair which is offered me at the fire-ſide of an honeſt man. I feel myſelf ſafe, and fancy that the *Lares*, or domeſtic gods of the ancients, are protecting the humble dwelling from harm. Yet theſe were not the places where my pride, and want of knowledge of the moſt eſteemed goods of life, made me formerly deſirous to put up. I muſt needs frequent the manſions of the GREAT. I took it into my head once to pay a viſit to an old ſchool-fellow, who had inherited a large fortune, and who had married an heireſs. BILL LUSTRE was a man of faſhion, and his wife a woman of faſhion. Their ſeat was deſcribed in Paterſon's Road Book as one of the moſt beautiful and ſuperb; and lawns, paddocks, and ſhrubberies, ſurrounded the manſion. My friend received me very graciouſly, and introduced me to his lady, who received me alſo with the greateſt affability and kindneſs. A moſt elegant and exquiſite dinner was ſerved up. There were no viſitors, and the time paſſed in a converſation as refined as it was ſenſible and rational. I retired to my room, delighted with my reception and entertainment. "Here," cried I, "I ſhould wiſh to dwell, for here are the delights of refinement, of hoſpitality, and domeſtic peace united.

The next day at breakfaſt the ſame deſirable converſation and manners were reſumed. I walked out with my friend

friend before dinner, when I took occaſion to mention my ideas of his felicity. He anſwered me with a ſlight approbation, and preſently the diſcourſe took another turn; and when we met at dinner, I prepared myſelf for a renewal of the enjoyment of the day before. The lady ſeemed more condeſcending, more gracious, more lovely, than I had ever ſeen her: but in an inſtant an outrageous ſtorm came on; the fair face of the hoſteſs was clouded with vexation, rage, and rancour, and her boſom heaved with reſentment. Poor Bob Luſtre had happened to ſay, that one of her female acquaintance was handſome. "I am aſtoniſhed, Mr. Luſtre, that you can mention ſuch a wretch as that in my preſence!" and then this fair and accompliſhed lady beſtowed upon the object of her ſcorn all the vile epithets that could be obtained in the ſcope of the Engliſh language, with a few French ones to help out. "I thought at firſt," cried Tom, "that this was the diſorder of jealouſy, which, as it is ſometimes ſaid to be the effect of love, and is very rare among the GREAT, I entertained a ſort of reſpect for; but I found afterwards, that my friend's was only a marriage of convenience on both ſides, and that they neither of them cared a fig for the other. I was in great diſtreſs of mind the next day, and was ruminating on my probable uncomfortable ſituation when we three ſhould meet again; but to my aſtoniſhment, at dinner all was ſerene and unclouded, as if nothing had happened. I was delighted at the thought of their having made up their quarrel. They prevailed upon me to ſtop a fortnight; and ſo I did, and no longer; for within that time, ſuch was the climate of the place, that theſe tempeſts and hurricanes happened almoſt every ſix or ſeven hours, and increaſed more and more with my ſtay. 'This,' ſaid I, 'is no home for me:' ſo I took my leave of it, and got into a poſt-chaiſe.

"Another viſit which I paid was to a friend, whoſe lady being literary as well as himſelf, and both very accompliſhed, I had found, as I thought, a very delightful *ſejour*; and the entertainments of muſic, ſinging, dancing, and poetry, occupied the evenings. There was not any thing that could be more charming; and here I fancied that I ſhould like to paſs a few months, until I obſerved a ſort of diſcontent and reſtleſſneſs between the parties, which I could not account for, until I found out that in fact the lady was not married, and of courſe not viſited in the neighbourhood, and that ſhe had ſpent ſome years of a moſt licentious and vicious courſe of life, and that they had at length agreed to live together as man and wife; which, indeed, I thought at firſt they actually were.

"It was here that I had an opportunity of noticing the precarious tenure vice holds of happineſs, and that affection, to be true, muſt be honeſt and virtuous. Vice is ever diſſatisfied with itſelf. Like as an ugly perſon who is vain is always looking in the glaſs, in hopes to get into favour with his appearance, ſo the vicious are conſtantly endeavouring to reconcile to their ſituation circumſtances of happineſs incompatible with it. I found that the exterior of pleaſure was all that was to be met with here, and that the ſtruggles of pride and the language of mutual reproach interfered with every attempt after domeſtic peace. I ſoon took my leave alſo of this family, ſaying, 'This is no home for me.'

"My next trial," cried Tom, "was at the houſe of a gentleman of good diſpoſition, and who was married, as I had been told, to a very amiable lady. I found them, as might be expected, very kind and ſociable together; yet I thought I diſcovered (for by this time I was a tolerable phyſiognomiſt) an expreſſion of uneaſineſs in the countenance of my friend, which I was at a loſs to reconcile with his ſituation, as he had a good eſtate. Being very intimate with Mr. Wilſon, (for that was my friend's name,) I took an opportunity, when we were left together one day after dinner, to expreſs my opinion of his ſituation, and of the notice I had taken of his ſometimes appearing uneaſy, for which I knew no cauſe, as he had an amiable wife and children, a pretty eſtate, a good houſe, and faithful domeſtics. 'I am quite in love with one of your ſervants,' ſaid I, 'that old man who waits behind your chair. I never ſaw a more prepoſſeſſing face.'—'Softly,' interrupted my friend; 'between you and I, that man with the prepoſſeſſing countenance, who waits behind my chair, is a MAN in poſſeſſion: there

has

has been an execution in the houſe theſe ſix months.'

"I could not find it in my heart to take my departure from my friend," cried Tom, "in the hour of diſtreſs; but he was ſo much involved, that he found no ſhelter from the unmercifulneſs of his creditors until he ſought it in a priſon.

"I have often thought," cried Tom, "of the domeſtic comfort of matrimony for myſelf, but have not yet been able to ſelect the object that I ſhould like. My wife," cried he, "muſt be tolerably handſome, very ſenſible, and very amiable. I ſhould like her to be my friend and adviſer, but not to offer that friendſhip or advice accompanied by the offenſive language of reflection and reproach, leſt I ſhould be ſo alarmed at confidence as to conceal many things from her which, if taken in time, might be remedied. It is not the part of a phyſician to ſay, 'Why did not you take more care than to catch this ague or this fever?' It is the part of the patient to tell every thing to his phyſician; and he does it, ſeeking a cure from his ſkill and attention. He muſt, therefore, follow rigidly his advice; and if he does not, then it is time for the Doctor to be angry. The misfortune of married people is, that being perhaps of different opinions, they contract a mutual diſlike for each other's ſentiments and manners. The man, perhaps, is fond of company, of faſhion, of the elegancies of life; the lady, who has perhaps been brought up in the country, loves retirement and books. Thus they are already at *variance* in purſuits. It would not, however, be difficult for an amiable woman to draw her huſband imperceptibly from folly: but ſhe muſt not be ſeen to *pull*, nor *pull* too hard; ſhe muſt allure and engage him, by preſenting to his view the *luxuries* of domeſtic happineſs; and where he will conſtantly find his repoſe, his comfort, and convenience, he will be apt to dwell; he will ſay to thoſe who come to invite him, 'I had rather ſtay at HOME;' 'HOME is the beſt after all;' 'I feel no inclination to go out;' and whenever I do, I feel the greateſt enjoyment in finding myſelf once again ſeated by my own fire-ſide. Another great cauſe of diſagreement among married people proceeds from the contemptible opinion the huſband too often entertains of the mind, talents, or accompliſhments of his wife; or, on the other ſide, that which the lady has for thoſe of her huſband. It is dangerous for either party to entertain ſuch notions, and which are often unjuſt, ſince, though they may not be alike in every thing, they may variouſly excel, and ought in truth to inſtruct, and not to expoſe each other where they are deficient. I knew," cried Tom, "a couple whoſe ſtory may ſerve to illuſtrate what I have ſaid in a manner uſeful to matrimony. Colonel POLISH had a very handſome fortune, which he derived in part from his marriage with a very amiable woman who was the daughter of a country clergyman. She was very mild and gentle in her manners, and had the ſtrongeſt deſire to behave as would be moſt agreeable to her huſband. The Colonel had not, however, any opinion of her wit, or of her qualifications to do the honours of his table. He took it into his head, therefore, that he muſt dine out; and whenever he wiſhed to entertain a party of friends, it was always done at a coffee-houſe, to the great concern and regret of his wife, who loved his company, and ſought to pleaſe him by her attentions in vain; not that he was inſenſible of her good intentions, but he had no opinion of her manners. He knew when he married her, that though ſhe underſtood baking and brewing, preparing pickles and feeding poultry, ſhe could not diſſect a fowl with adroitneſs, by cutting through the wings without lifting up the ſide, nor cut up a hare *à la mode Françoiſe*, neither was ſhe miſtreſs of thoſe polite and elegant compliments and attentions to be ſhown to company, ſo much the requiſites of a woman of faſhion. This habit of dining from home almoſt every day continued for ſome time; and poor Mrs. Poliſh ſaw but little of her huſband, except when he returned home at night. The Colonel was, nevertheleſs, very indulgent; and he left his lady perfectly at liberty to make any parties that ſhe pleaſed for herſelf. She did not want good ſenſe, and formed her plan accordingly. She invited to dinner one day ſeveral of her moſt reſpectable friends, and among the number a lady of title, a Baronet who knew her father, and a General in the army: after which ſhe continued her invitations, and regularly ſaw company three

times a week. At length, one day, her huſband, having been diſappointed of a party abroad, returned home to dinner at ſeven o'clock, and came into the room juſt as a brilliant party had ſat down. The Colonel was dreſſed; and therefore, after a few compliments, he was prevailed upon by his lady to ſit down with them. She was doing the honours of the table, and aſked him in a polite and graceful manner what ſhe ſhould help him to. He anſwered her with equal politeneſs, watching at the ſame time every action and attitude. Eliza was in good ſpirits; ſhe was ſeated with her friends; the *debût* was the Colonel's. Eliza had the advantage, and ſhe kept it: ſhe carved too with neatneſs and adroitneſs, better than the Colonel could have done. 'This can never be my wife,' cried he to himſelf; 'I took her for a homely puſs; I am much miſtaken. I'll dine oftener at home, if this is the caſe.'

After tea and coffee in the drawing-room, the company took their leave, and left the Colonel and his wife together. The party were no ſooner gone, than the Colonel, who was yet ruminating on what he had ſeen paſſing before him at dinner, broke from his reverie. 'Why, Eliza, you have performed wonders! I have ſeen a miracle! When did you learn to carve? 'Gad, I muſt have a dinner party at home to morrow.'—Mrs. Poliſh anſwered, with her natural dignity, and without ſpleen, 'My dear Colonel, I was brought up a houſewife in the country; but I had received a good education, and my good father's precepts taught me always to try to pleaſe. I was, as you were pleaſed to tell me, tolerably handſome, but an unpoliſhed country girl. I never felt, until after that I married an accompliſhed gentleman, that I was unfit to be his wife, that I could not perform the duties of my ſtation; but as I knew that I had a wiſh to pleaſe, and a deſire to learn to do ſo, I did not deſpair; and as there were receipts for carving as well as for cookery and pickling, I thought the one might be as eaſily acquired as the other two. My firſt buſineſs was to make a friend of Lady Caroline Bonton, who was always very much attached to me. I became her *élève*. She had me at her dinners, at her parties, at her routs; and though I cannot ſay that I did not find ſome of theſe extremely inſipid, yet I endeavoured to aſſimilate my manners to them; and thus I became a tolerably correct copieſt. I invited her ladyſhip in turn; and ſhe did me the honour to bring ſeveral others who liked French dinners and *petits ſoupers*. She was kind enough to remain after the departure of the reſt, and to tell me how I behaved, and what faults I had committed. Mine, my dear huſband, has been a trial part, my *debût* at the table. If I have ſucceeded ſo as to pleaſe the manager, I am content; and I hope that he will not refuſe me a conſtant engagement, nor be afraid that we ſhall perform to an empty houſe whenever this *farce* may be repeated.'—'Bravo!' anſwered the Colonel; 'but rather ſevere the laſt part. Eliza, you are right: theſe things are not of ſo high a value as is ſet upon them by the world; yet as the *frivole* is perhaps more ornamental than the *ſolide*, it is preferred by them. However, your good ſucceſs has opened my eyes againſt one ungenerous prejudice entertained in my mind, that you could never have acquitted yourſelf ſo well. I ſhould not have been convinced by any mode of argument. An accident, or rather your ingenuity, has done it completely; and it ſatisfies me that any thing may be made of the good and docile; that they are never contemptible; and that there is no need of being aſhamed of any but of the vulgar and impudent. The ignorant who deſire to learn are under our protection; and though we may ſmile at the miſtakes of the ingenuous novice, a conſcious bluſh will come upon our cheek at the ſame time for it.'"

Tom Makeſhift remains ſingle, with the greateſt reſpect for matrimony: and though he has a HOME of his own, where he is glad to receive at all times any one who wants a HOME, he is nevertheleſs at HOME himſelf wherever he goes. ARROGANCE ſeldom inſults him, nor does AVARICE bring out the brown loaf where he viſits. Tom is no *toad eater* nor trencher-man: yet whenever he goes, good ſenſe and good nature go with him, and his company is always deſirable, becauſe in his kind and honeſt nature and good ſenſe all men feel ſafe and happy.

The comfortable fire-ſide in winter, and the refreſhing garden in ſummer, are the recreations of HOME. But all theſe are nothing, unleſs the heart is without care and cheerful; for whenever

ever it is intent upon any inward object of the mind, such as the approach of danger, of ruin, of shame, and the presence of anxious fears and difficulties, it cannot be said to enjoy.

"Ventura enim abominatur et adversatur ac declinat; quæ formidat tamen, unde tremit et angitur: hinc adversatio, timor et formido, tremor et anxietas." *J. A. Comenio.*

"For evil things to come it abhorreth, distasteth, and shunneth, and yet it feareth them; it shaketh and is perplexed: from hence is loathing, fear, and dread, trembling, and pensiveness."

Indeed it appears, that when the mind is disturbed and anxious, delights and comforts are at variance with it; a scene more suited to its contemplations, or that can divert by its novelty, is more acceptable. Unhappy must the man be who flies from HOME.

It is this wretched state of mind which makes us pleased with horrors, and by which we bear the inclemency of the elements with a shrug of luxurious misery. It is this analogy which makes the warrior become intimate with objects of blood, which animates the oppressed with hatred, and the wronged with the fancied delights of revenge; and which temperament is finely described by Dr. Young, in his character of Zanga.

"I like this rocking of the battlements;
Rage on ye winds, burst clouds, and waters roar;
Ye bear a just resemblance to my fate,
And suit the gloomy habit of my soul."

Men, therefore, to be happy, must be reasonable and just. They must drop revenge, hatred, enmity, and persecution. They must abandon vice as incompatible with a scheme of peaceful enjoyment of life; and when they fancy so many charms in the gay scenes of dissipation, let them give a fair trial to the delights of HOME; let the wife receive her husband with affection, burying in her tender regard for his happiness every thing like reflection and reproach; and let the husband, considering, as he ought, that his companion of the weaker sex leans for support on him, avoid any thing like that disgusting affectation of superiority which, while it gives pain, sows the seeds of discontent and dislike, fatal to love.

G. B.

THE

LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR JUNE 1806.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON,

The Complete Works, in Philosophy, Politics, and Morals, of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, now first collected and arranged: with Memoirs of his early Life, written by Himself. Three Volumes, Octavo, 1806.

IT cannot be necessary, in the present day, to enlarge on the utility and importance of the various productions which flowed from the pen of a writer so generally known as Dr. Franklin. All that we have to do, therefore, is to show what pretentions to superiority this edition bears over those which have preceded it.

Mr. Peter Collinson, in the year 1751, published, in a half-crown pamphlet, a Collection of Letters on Electricity, which had been communicated to him by Dr. Franklin. This pamphlet was enlarged in 1752 by a second communication on the same subject; and

and in 1754 by a third; in 1766, it was ſwelled to a quarto volume of 500 pages by the addition of Letters and Papers on other philoſophical ſubjects. In 1779 another collection was made (by a different Editor, in one volume 4to and 8vo) of Papers not contained in the preceding work, under the title of "Political, Miſcellaneous, and Philoſophical Pieces." In 1787, a third collection appeared, in a thin 8vo volume, entitled "Philoſophical and Miſcellaneous Papers:" and in 1793 a fourth was publiſhed, in two volumes 8vo, conſiſting of Memoirs of Dr. Franklin's Life, and Eſſays Humorous, Moral, and Literary, chiefly in the manner of the Spectator.

The work before us profeſſes to contain all the different collections juſt mentioned; together with various Papers of the ſame Author, that have been publiſhed in ſeparate pamphlets, or inſerted in foreign collections of his works; in the Tranſactions of our own or of foreign philoſophical ſocieties, or in our own or foreign newſpapers and magazines; as far as was diſcoverable by the Editor, aſſiſted in his reſearch by a gentleman in America.

Among other articles that will be new to the Engliſh reader, are many very intereſting letters; a pamphlet, entitled "Plain Truth," with which Dr. F. is thought to have commenced his political career as a writer; and a ſeries of Eſſays, under the title of "The Buſy Body," written, as Dr. Franklin tells us in his Life, when he was an aſſiduous imitator of Addiſon.

The character of Dr. Franklin's ſtile is well known. That of his political writings is ſtrong and pungent; of his philoſophical tracts, clear and convincing; and of his moral and miſcellaneous lucubrations, ſuch as is beſt ſuited to attract the attention and impreſs the minds of the middle and lower claſſes of people, for whoſe uſe they were chiefly intended.

We ſubjoin an article, from which our readers may derive at once inſtruction and profit.

"AN ECONOMICAL PROJECT.

"*To the Authors of the* JOURNAL. [*A Paris Paper of* 1784.]

"MESSIEURS,

"You often entertain us with accounts of new diſcoveries. Permit me to communicate to the public, through your paper, one that has lately been made by myſelf, and which I conceive may be of great utility.

"I was the other evening in a grand company, where the new lamp of Meſſrs. Pinquet and Lange was introduced, and much admired for its ſplendor; but a general inquiry was made, whether the oil it conſumed was not in proportion to the light it afforded, in which caſe there would be no ſaving in the uſe of it. No one preſent could ſatisfy us in that point, which all agreed ought to be known, it being a very deſirable thing to leſſen, if poſſible, the expenſe of lighting our apartments, when every other article of family expenſe was ſo much augmented.

"I was pleaſed to ſee this general concern for economy, for I love economy exceedingly.

"I went home, and to bed, three or four hours after midnight, with my head full of the ſubject. An accidental ſudden noiſe waked me about ſix in the morning, when I was ſurpriſed to find my room filled with light; and I imagined at firſt, that a number of thoſe lamps had been brought into it: but, rubbing my eyes, I perceived the light came in at the windows. I got up, and looked out to ſee what might be the occaſion of it, when I ſaw the ſun juſt riſing above the horizon, from whence he poured his rays plentifully into my chamber, my domeſtic having negligently omitted the preceding evening to cloſe the ſhutters.

"I looked at my watch, which goes very well, and found that it was but ſix o'clock; and ſtill thinking it ſomething extraordinary that the ſun ſhould riſe ſo early, I looked into the almanack, where I found it to be the hour given for his riſing on that day. I looked forward too, and found he was to riſe ſtill earlier every day till towards the end of June; and that at no time in the year he retarded his riſing ſo long as till eight o'clock. Your readers, who with me have never ſeen any ſigns of ſunſhine before noon, and ſeldom regard the aſtronomical part of the almanack, will be as much aſtoniſhed as I was, when they hear of his riſing ſo early; and eſpecially when I aſſure them, *that he gives light as ſoon as he riſes*. I am convinced of this. I am certain of my fact. One cannot be more certain of any fact. I ſaw it with my own eyes. And, having repeated this obſervation the three following mornings,

mornings, I found always preciſely the ſame reſult.

" Yet ſo it happens, that when I ſpeak of this diſcovery to others, I can eaſily perceive by their countenances, though they forbear expreſſing it in words, that they do not quite believe me. One indeed, who is a learned natural philoſopher, has aſſured me, that I muſt certainly be miſtaken as to the circumſtance of the light coming into my room; for it being well known, as he ſays, that there could be no light abroad at that hour, it follows that none could enter from without; and that of conſequence, my windows being accidentally left open, inſtead of letting in the light, had only ſerved to let out the darkneſs: and he uſed many ingenious arguments to ſhow me how I might, by that means, have been deceived. I own, that he puzzled me a little, but he did not ſatisfy me; and the ſubſequent obſervations I made, as above mentioned, confirmed me in my firſt opinion.

" This event has given riſe in my mind to ſeveral ſerious and important reflections. I conſidered that, if I had not been awakened ſo early in the morning, I ſhould have ſlept ſix hours longer by the light of the ſun, and in exchange have lived ſix hours the following night by candle-light; and the latter being a much more expenſive light than the former, my love of economy induced me to muſter up what little arithmetic I was maſter of, and to make ſome calculations, which I ſhall give you, after obſerving that utility is, in my opinion, the teſt of value in matters of invention, and that a diſcovery which can be applied to no uſe, or is not good for ſomething, is good for nothing.

" I took for the baſis of my calculation the ſuppoſition that there are 100,000 families in Paris, and that theſe families conſume in the night half a pound of bougies, or candles per hour. I think this is a moderate allowance, taking one family with another; for though I believe ſome conſume leſs, I know that many conſume a great deal more. Then eſtimating ſeven hours per day, as the medium quantity between the time of the ſun's riſing and ours, he riſing during the ſix following months from ſix to eight hours before noon, and there being ſeven hours of courſe per night in which we burn candles, the account will ſtand thus:—

" In the ſix months between the twentieth of March and the twentieth of September, there are

Nights	183
Hours of each night in which we burn candles	7
Multiplication gives for the total number of hours	1,281
Theſe 1,281 hours multiplied by 100,000, the number of inhabitants, give	128,100,000
One hundred twenty-eight millions and one hundred thouſand hours, ſpent at Paris by candle light, which, at half a pound of wax and tallow per hour, gives the weight of	64,050,000
Sixty-four millions and fifty thouſand of pounds, which, eſtimating the whole at the medium price of thirty ſols the pound, makes the ſum of ninety-ſix millions and ſeventy-five thouſand livres tournois	96,075,000

" An immenſe ſum! that the city of Paris might ſave every year, by the economy of uſing ſunſhine inſtead of candles.

" If it ſhould be ſaid, that people are apt to be obſtinately attached to old cuſtoms, and that it will be difficult to induce them to riſe before noon, conſequently my diſcovery can be of little uſe; I anſwer, *Nil deſperandum*. I believe all who have common ſenſe, as ſoon as they have learnt from this paper that it is day-light when the ſun riſes, will contrive to riſe with him; and, to compel the reſt, I would propoſe the following regulations:—

" Firſt, Let a tax be laid of a louis per window, on every window that is provided with ſhutters to keep out the light of the ſun.

" Second, Let the ſame ſalutary operation of police be made uſe of to prevent our burning candles, that inclined us laſt winter to be more economical in burning wood; that is, let guards be placed in the ſhops of the wax and tallow chandlers, and no family be permitted to be ſupplied with more than one pound of candles per week.

" Third, Let guards alſo be poſted to ſtop all the coaches, &c. that would paſs the ſtreets after ſun-ſet, except

thoſe of phyſicians, ſurgeons, and midwives.

"Fourth, Every morning, as ſoon as the ſun riſes, let all the bells in every church be ſet ringing; and if that is not ſufficient, let cannon be fired in every ſtreet, to wake the ſluggards effectually, and make them open their eyes to ſee their true intereſt.

"All the difficulty will be in the firſt two or three days: after which the reformation will be as natural and eaſy as the preſent irregularity: for, *ce n'eſt que le premier pas qui coute.* Oblige a man to riſe at four in the morning, and it is more than probable he ſhall go willingly to bed at eight in the evening; and, having had eight hours' ſleep, he will riſe more willingly at four the morning following. But this ſum of ninety-ſix millions and ſeventy-five thouſand livres is not the whole of what may be ſaved by my economical project. You may obſerve, that I have calculated upon only one half of the year, and much may be ſaved in the other, though the days are ſhorter. Beſides, the immenſe ſtock of wax and tallow left unconſumed during the ſummer will probably make candles much cheaper for the enſuing winter, and continue them cheaper as long as the propoſed reformation ſhall be ſupported.

"For the great benefit of this diſcovery, thus freely communicated and beſtowed by me on the public, I demand neither place, penſion, excluſive privilege, nor any other reward whatever. I expect only to have the honour of it. And yet I know there are little envious minds who will, as uſual, deny me this, and ſay, that my invention was known to the ancients, and perhaps they may bring paſſages out of the old books in proof of it. I will not diſpute with theſe people, that the ancients knew not the ſun would riſe at certain hours; they poſſibly had, as we have, almanacks that predicted it: but it does not follow from thence, that they knew *he gave light as ſoon as he roſe.* This is what I claim as my diſcovery. If the ancients knew it, it might have been long ſince forgotten, for it certainly was unknown to the moderns, at leaſt to the Pariſians, which to prove, I need uſe but one plain ſimple argument. They are as well inſtructed, judicious, and prudent a people as exiſt any where in the world, all profeſſing, like myſelf, to be lovers of economy; and, from the many heavy taxes required from them by the neceſſities of the ſtate, have ſurely an abundant reaſon to be economical. I ſay it is impoſſible, that ſo ſenſible a people, under ſuch circumſtances, ſhould have lived ſo long by the ſmoaky, unwholeſome, and enormouſly expenſive light of candles, if they had really known, that they might have had as much pure light of the ſun for nothing.

"I am, &c.

"An ABONNE."

The Appendix to the Third Volume will be found intereſting, and the Annotations throughout extremely uſeful.

Fugitive Pieces in Verſe. By the late Emelius Felix Smith. 8vo. Printed at Calcutta, 1804, pp. 137.

The pieces contained in this volume, which has been tranſmitted to us from the Eaſt Indies, are the uncorrected performances of a ſoldier, who, had his life been ſpared, ſeemed to promiſe much excellence. On works which had not received the author's laſt poliſh it would be uncandid to criticize too rigorouſly; we ſhall, therefore, only ſelect the following poem as a ſpecimen:—

"ODE TO MELANCHOLY.

"WRITTEN IN 1796.

"O MELANCHOLY! maid of woe!
Thy ſaddeſt grief full well I know;
Thy penſive pleaſure, gloomy joy,
Had charms for me when but a boy.
O ſweetly penſive, mournful maid!
From infancy I lov'd thy ſhade,
And thy ſad luxury of woe,
More than all the joys below:
Oft, tearful maid, with ſorrow deep,
I ſeek thy ſecret haunts to weep;
Where, ſtretch'd upon the earth, I lie,
And wet the green turf as I cry;
Or join my tears with the dew,
And ſadly mourn, ſweet maid! for you.
And oft, inſpir'd by thee, I rove
To thy unfrequented grove,
To thy woods, of gloomy ſhade,
Where cheerful Phœbus can't pervade;
Where all is ſilent, lone, and drear;
Where no living ſoul is near;
Where ev'ry object ſeems to ſay,
Hither come and weep away:
There I ſadly rove and ſigh,
While Melancholy fills my eye;
Or in thy wild receſſes deep,
Where the grey owl loves to ſleep;—

Solemn,

Solemn, sacred, bird of prey,
Who shuns, like me, the face of day,
And sits in solitary state
On some shady branch of height,
Pendant o'er the stream which flows
In gloomy, still, profound repose;
Where trees and thickets help to throw
A deeper gloom on all below;
Where sacred Silence keeps her seat,
And Contemplation lone retreat;
Philosophy, with brow serene,
Of aspect mild, and sober mien,
Loves to rove in Sorrow's stole,
The gloomy dress which suits its soul;
And heave the heavy secret sigh,
Think on death, and wish to die.
O gloomy maid! with tear-wet cheek,
At dusky eve thy shades I seek;
When o'er the plain, which spreads immense,
Beyond the reach of visual sense;
Departing day begins to fade,
And Erebus ev'ry object shade;
When all the wilderness around
Is solemn silence and profound;
Then, in this solitary scene,
Where no living soul is seen,
Upon the ground I lie reclin'd,
While pensive sadness fills my mind;
Reflection bids my sorrows flow,
And swells my heart with bitter woe;
Bids, before my streaming eyes,
A much lov'd father's ghost arise,
Which seems to beckon me, and say,
Thou animated piece of clay,—
Thou child of misery and woe,—
Quit this world of grief below;
To a higher region rise,
And tread with me the heav'nly skies,
Where father, mother, brother, son,
Live inseparate in one.——
When roaring storms howl in the air,
Lay plains, and hills, and vallies bare;
While all around the lightning flies,
And flames across the groaning skies;
Discov'ring sometimes by its light
The dreadful miseries of the night:
Tho' storms, and winds, and lightning join,
And all the elements combine,
Yet still I to no shelter turn,
But view the scene with unconcern;
When in such horrid, dismal scenes,
Heroes are even timid seen;
Melancholy feels delight,
And loves the horror of the night;
For these are scenes congenial, kind,
To the sad melancholy mind;
These the scenes which give relief
To a mind oppress'd with grief:
When none but these sad guests are nigh,
Then sorrowful I sit and sigh;
For here I sing my song of woes,
When all mankind in sleep repose;
When all is silent, all is mute,
I play my soft, pathetic flute;
When sadly sorrow fills the eye,
The woe-fraught bosom heaves the sigh;
When the heart's oppress'd with grief,
Music, alone, can give relief;
When in plaintive accents flow
Its notes, congenial to our woe;
For music's soft mellifl'ous strain
Can mitigate the rudest pain;
Ease the hapless lover's state;
Alleviate the frowns of fate;
Lift the mind to heaven above,
Or melt and soothe it into love;
Despair and misery can destroy,
And charm the wretched into joy;
For so resistless is its art
O'er all the feelings of the heart.
Sad maid of woe! still guide my feet
To your silent, dark retreat;
To thy lonely cheerless shade,
For pensive melancholy made;
Where stern wisdom, far from folly,
Loves the sweets of melancholy;
With thoughts profound, and searching eye,
Meditates upon the sky.
In thy bow'r, O maid divine!
Of dark, mournful, waving pine,
Weeping willows, cypress, yew,
Let me live alone with you;
Share with thee thy gloomy joy,
And thy mournful grief enjoy;
Afar from all the silly train,
Who frolick o'er the festive plain;
Far from all their giddy noise,
Live with thee in gloomy joys;
And with pensive sorrow dwell,
In thy dark, silent, lonely cell."

The following sketch of the author is by the Editor:—

"The much lamented and much esteemed author of these unrevised pieces, was a favourite child of genius; he owed little to education; all he *was* taught flowed from the profound sources of his father's mind, a parent of uncommon talents and singular virtue, whose abilities and inclination to instruct his children were superior to his health. Our unfortunate author's genius was bright and elegant, his judgment perspicuous and solid; and had he had the fortune of an European education, he would have been a conspicuous figure in the annals of literature; his acquirements were great, but they were the result of his own application, his genius, and understanding. Poetry,

muſic, and painting, he acquired to a degree much above mediocrity; but it was to the amiable and ſplendid qualities of his heart that he owed the eſteem and admiration of his friends and his acquaintance; his temper was full of vivacity, ſweet and amiable, but ſenſible and warm to the leaſt intended offence; his courage was cool, determined, and impetuous, but too raſh and imprudent; he was candid and open to extreme, generous to ſelf injury, and liberal in his ſentiments; his ſenſibility was morbidly acute; his principles of pride were ſenſitive, firm, and independent; his integrity unqueſtionable, and his honour without a ſtain; his filial and fraternal affections bordered on romance, and exceeded the bounds of probability; and the ſacrifices he made for an unfortunate brother will ever do him immortal credit in the opinion of all whoſe opinions are worthy notice; he ſacrificed a little fortune,—he ſacrificed his ambitious proſpects,—he ſacrificed his life, to follow the unhappy fate of his brother into an inauſpicious angle of the globe, where he loſt his life!—Through the intereſt of a generous friend, Colonel Robert Sutherland, of the Marhatta army, he was appointed an Enſign in his Majeſty's ſervice in the 86th regiment, which he unhappily quitted, after ſevere ſtruggles with his fraternal feelings; becauſe he could not quit his unfortunate brother, he returned once more to the Marhatta army, and gallantly fell at the head of his battalion! He had, at the ſtrenuous advice of his brother, collected his Fugitive Pieces to publiſh, though much againſt his modeſty, which was amiably extreme; he ſent them to the late Mr. M'Kenly, but they have never been found ſince Mr. M'Kenly's demiſe. The pieces now offered to the public, to reſcue the author's merits from oblivion, are moſtly tranſcribed from rough copies, which the editor has not the poetical talents to rectify or poliſh; and the erratic life of a Marhatta Officer did not allow the author leiſure to finiſh his pieces, and render them ſufficiently correct for public inſpection;—they are the rough effuſions of a mind formed by genius. I ſhall conclude this ſhort ſketch of this eſteemed young man, by tranſcribing the obituary article of his death from the "Bengal Hircarah," which has not magnified juſtice into flattery.

"Died, on the 8th October, from the loſs of his right leg by a cannon ſhot, in gallantly leading up his battalion to attack the enemy's batteries, Emilius Felix Smith, Captain in the Marhatta army, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. To the nobleſt principles of honour, integrity, and undaunted courage, this amiable young man united a cultivated mind, liberal ſentiments, a refined and lively genius, an acute and ſolid judgment, and the moſt exquiſite ſenſibility; he gained by his amiable character the eſteem and reſpect of all who knew him; his filial and fraternal affections exceeded the bounds of romance; and his untimely end muſt be regretted by all who knew him, and who reſpect the manly virtues, and eſteem the amiable qualities of human nature!

Quis deſiderio ſit pudor aut modus,
Tam chari capitis!

HOR. OD.

* * * * *

"WILL *of the late* EMILIUS FELIX SMITH.

"IN the name of God, Amen.—I, Emilius Felix Smith, being this moment in my perfect ſenſes, do make this my laſt Will and Teſtament, in the following manner:—I leave and bequeath all my effects and property, of every kind whatſoever, to my dear brother Lewis Ferdinand Smith, who will pay my debts, and provide for my girl in any manner he thinks beſt: all my papers, &c. to be delivered over to my ſaid brother, Lewis Ferdinand Smith, unexamined.—I recommend my brother to the humanity and benevolence of General Perron, who will, I hope, comfort him for the loſs of his brother—a loſs which I am certain, from my brother's fraternal and affectionate heart, nothing in this world can ſupply: however, General Perron can put him in a ſituation where he may bring up his large family without the toils of painful labour, and ſpend the remaining mournful days of his life in repoſe and mitigated affliction: this act will immortalize General Perron in the eyes of every ſenſible and generous man, more than all his military achievements, and give him claims in the next world [a world which under ſome form certainly exiſts] to a juſt reward, and merited happineſs. There is no flattery in this, for [theſe ſentiments will only be known to General

neral Perron when I am no more, and the ſacred dead are incapable of adulation or ſervility.

"My dear brother, you muſt bear up with your loſs, and only hope, from merciful God, that we may meet again. You have a large family—it is your duty to be reſigned and provide for them. I have no one to regret my eternal exit, but you—but the will of God be done;—perhaps I only go a few years before you, and a few years are nothing in the account of eternity; your deſtined period of exiſtence will alſo end, and we ſhall aſſuredly meet our father and each other in the next world, through the mercy of God.

Whenever this life ends, I ſhall only regret parting from my brother, my ſiſter, and my brother's family. I have no moral regret, and no moral fear, for I return a heart as pure, and a mind as unadulterated, as when I received it as a bleſſing from my moſt merciful God. Follies I have committed, but am a ſtranger to crimes. Adieu my brother! my friends! and this tranſient world!

(Signed) "E. F. SMITH.

"*Camp at Sonnaw, 12th April*, 1800.

"General Perron, reward one brother for the death of the other in your ſervice, and the Almighty God will reward you, my good General."

A Tranſlation of the Charges of P. Maſſillon, Biſhop of Clermont, addreſſed to his Clergy: with two Eſſays; the one on the Art of Preaching, tranſlated from the French of M. Reybaz; and the other on the Compoſition of a Sermon, as adapted to the Church of England, &c. &c. By the Rev. Theophilus St. John, LL.B. 8vo. pp. 310, 1805.

Of theſe valuable charges, ſixteen in number, the ſubjects are as follow: (1) On the excellence of the Prieſthood. (2) On propriety of conduct. (3) On Zeal. (4) On being appointed to the Chriſtian Miniſtry. (5) On reflection on the ſucceſs of our Miniſtry. (6) On ſolicitude for the ſalvation of ſouls. (7) On ſolicitude to ſuppreſs vice. (8) On a good example. (9) On the excellence of the Miniſtry. (10) On the manner in which the Clergy are to conduct themſelves among men of the world. (11) On the prudent converſation and behaviour of the Clergy. (12) On the ſolicitude the Clergy ought to ſhow for their people when confined by ſickneſs. (13) The pernicious effects of avarice in the Clergy. (14) On mildneſs and gentleneſs. (15) On the neceſſity of prayer. (16) On ſtudy and knowledge.

In each of theſe Charges the reader, and particularly the clerical reader, will find ſomething to approve, and ſome duty enforced. They are clear, and do great credit to the principles and heart of the French Biſhop, whoſe ſentiments on various ſubjects agree with thoſe of our deſervedly admired prelate, the venerable and pious Archbiſhop Secker.

ASPERNE'S EDITION.

A compendious Report of the Trial of Henry Viſcount Melville, upon the Impeachment of the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors. 8vo. pp. 256, 3s. 6d.

It is a curious circumſtance, that the proceedings in Parliament againſt Lord Chancellor Bacon, although inſtituted the 20th of March, 1620, were not printed until the year 1701. Whether the peculiar circumſtances of this, "the greateſt, brighteſt, meaneſt of mankind," had any influence upon their repreſſion; or whether the curioſity of the public was leſs in an inſtance where we ſhould have ſuppoſed it would have been greater; it is not now neceſſary to inquire. In other inſtances of Impeachments of Peers for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, thoſe of the Earl of Orford, Lord Somers, Lord Halifax, &c., the avidity of the people to become poſſeſſed of the proceedings againſt them, through the medium of the preſs, has always been in proportion to the magnitude of the objects. This was particularly obſervable in the caſe of Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, 1724-5, whoſe trial, which laſted twenty days, was an event that, while it fixed the eyes of great part of Europe upon this country, and cauſed foreigners to venerate our juriſprudence, with which, by the publicity of theſe proceedings, they became better acquainted, called forth both the ſenatorial and literary energy of our native land, and, aided by oppoſition, (for even in the beginning of theſe proceedings ſome contrariety of opinion is perceptible,) led to a concluſion at once honourable to the accuſers and to the nation.

From the time of this remarkable trial, until ſatiated with the *length* of that of Mr. Haſtings, which ſeems to have been *a trial* of the patience of every one concerned, thoſe which are properly termed State Trials have been always read with avidity, and conſidered in all inſtances as valuable additions both to the legal and hiſtorical knowledge of this country.

Perhaps in theſe reſpects there is no trial that has occurred, antecedent to this, more valuable, no trial in which a greater depth of legal knowledge has been exhibited, in which the language of the pleaders is more elegant and energetic, the examination of the witneſſes more curious, and the general reſult of the proceedings more intereſting. With their riſe or termination we conſider ourſelves, in this brief notice, as having nothing to do: all we wiſh, totally diveſted of party, is to convey to our readers the idea which the impreſſion of this at once *cheap* and accurate report of theſe proceedings made upon our minds, and from its apparent correctneſs to recommend it to the public; which we think that we cannot better do than in the words of the advertiſement prefixed to it:

"The trial of Lord Melville having occupied the ſpace of fifteen days, a minute detail of every thing which paſſed would fill a volume of conſiderable ſize. The following ſheets will be found to contain a conciſe, but faithful, report of all the material parts of this ſolemn and dignified proceeding. Various queſtions, upon the admiſſibility of evidence, were agitated in the courſe of the Trial; but the arguments upon thoſe points are wholly omitted, as they would be unintereſting to the general reader. The object of this work is to give ſuch a report of the Trial as would not be too expenſive for the generality of readers to obtain; but, however it may have been compreſſed with that view, the public may reſt aſſured it contains every argument and every fact which is neceſſary to give them a thorough knowledge of the whole caſe."

Oriental Tales, tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe. By J. Hoppner, Eſq. R. A. Small Octavo.

The firſt, ſecond, fourth, and ſixth of theſe are ſelected from the Tooti Nameh, or Tales of the Parrot; the third is founded on one of a ſet publiſhed in a ſmall volume by the Rev. W. Beloe; the fifth is from the Heetopades of Veeſhno Sarma; and the ſeventh and eighth are from the fables of the 12th and 13th centuries, publiſhed by Monſ. Le Grand.

Mr. Hoppner, however, is not a mere tranſlator: he has taken his originals only as the foundation of his work; the ſuperſtructure is chiefly of his own invention.

The tales are told in eaſy and flowing verſe: the ſubjects are of a humorous and ſatirical caſt, but generally tending to inculcate ſome leſſon of wiſdom or prudence.

To the volume is prefixed a FRONTISPIECE, of rather a ſingular nature, and about which, no doubt, opinions will vary.

The Female Revolutionary Plutarch; containing Biographical, Hiſtorical, and Revolutionary Sketches, Characters, and Anecdotes. By the Author of "The Revolutionary Plutarch," and "Memoirs of Talleyrand." 3 Vols. 12mo.

In Vol. XLV. p. 55, and XLVIII. p. 45, we noticed the two books mentioned in the title-page. The preſent work comes from the ſame hand, and exhibits ſimilar inſtances of mental deformity and corruption; with this difference, that theſe narratives and anecdotes excite more aſtoniſhment, as relating to that ſex in which the virtues of mercy and modeſty would ſeem to be naturally inherent. The moſt diſtinguiſhed female characters of the preſent French Court here paſs in review before us; and we may venture to ſay, that ſtronger features of luxury, vice, and cruelty, were never held up to the deteſtation of mankind.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 5.

WAS performed for the firſt time at Drury-lane, a Ballet, or Melodrame, called "THE MOUNTAIN ROBBERS; or, *The Terrific Horn.*" This was a compilation from different pieces of the ſame nature; and ſerved the purpoſe of two benefit nights.

6. For

6. For the benefit of Mrs. Mattocks and Mr. Farley, a Comedy called "MAIDS AND BACHELORS; or, *My Heart for Your's*," from the faſhionable pen of Mr. Skeffington, was performed for the firſt time at Covent Garden Theatre; the characters being thus repreſented:—

Alvaroni	Mr. H. JOHNSTON.
Valbano	Mr. BRUNTON.
Moraldi	Mr. LISTON.
Zingaretto	Mr. FARLEY.
Alcade	Mr. ATKINS.
Vignoli	Mr. TREBY.
Ceſario	Mr. MENAGE.
Zephyrina	Mrs. GLOVER.
Vorenza	Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.
Lavora	Mrs. MATTOCKS.
Modeſca	Miſs TYRER.

Scene—Manfredonia.

THE FABLE.

Moraldi receives a letter from Duke Alberto of Modena, deſiring him to arreſt his daughter Vorenza, and Alvaroni, who had eloped (though not together) from Modena. Vorenza, on her arrival at Manfredonia, claims the protection of Zephyrina, the Governor's daughter. Alvaroni remains concealed in a friend's garden, where Zephyrina in diſguiſe, accompanied by her confidential maid Lavora, pay him viſits. During one of theſe viſits, Moraldi, her father, arrives, and ſuppoſing her (as ſhe is veiled) to be Vorenza, arreſts and ſends her under a guard to his palace. Alvaroni is led to priſon. On the Governor's return, Zephyrina paſſes Vorenza as the lady whom the Governor had arreſted, and ſucceſsfully carries on the deception. Valbano, who is betrothed to Zephyrina, and alſo the friend of Alvaroni, viſits him in his confinement, and obtains leave for his temporary abſence, for the purpoſe of keeping an aſſignation with a lady. This lady proves (though unknown to Alvaroni) to be Zephyrina. In her apartment the gentlemen meet; and, of courſe, the honour of Zephyrina and the fidelity of Alvaroni are ſuſpected. On the following morning, Zephyrina, in the moſt open manner, acknowledges that ſhe had condeſcended to viſit Alvaroni merely to prevent his coming along the ſhore in his boat to the Governor's garden; and the Duke Alberto ſends his conſent to the union of his daughter and Alvaroni.

The ingenious author of this piece, which is full of buſineſs and buſtle, has happily ſketched the traits of gaiety, intrigue, and bagatelle, which characterize the inhabitants of the ſouthern parts of the Continent.

Zephyrina, the heroine of the piece, is ſkilfully pourtrayed, as blending the moſt bewitching eccentricities of the head with the pureſt virtues of the heart. She is a faſcinating light-hearted Belle, led away by the impulſe of the moment, and involving herſelf in a labyrinth of difficulties, without maturely weighing the means of extrication. Some ſtrokes of delicate ſatire excited conſiderable merriment:—A *lady's tongue*, when ſhe is enraged, was not unaptly compared with a north-eaſt wind, being *loud* and *cutting* at the ſame time; and ſome laughter was occaſioned by an obſervation of Liſton's, "That we ſhould never keep a *Council* or a *dinner* waiting; for by the delay, one grows *warm* and the other gets *cold!*" The author evinces throughout a familiar acquaintance with polite and faſhionable life; at the ſame time that he proves himſelf by no means a ſtranger to the rules of the legitimate Engliſh drama. The dialogue poſſeſſes a conſiderable ſhare of pleaſantry, combined with ſome accurate views of life and manners; and the intereſt is kept up with much ſpirit to the laſt act.

Some charming ſongs, compoſed and adapted by Mr. Addiſon, were ſung by Miſs Tyrer: that in the third act, "When love is firſt poſſeſſing," &c., is, we underſtand, a celebrated Venetian air, and was introduced for the firſt time on this occaſion to an Engliſh audience: the ſong in the fourth act, "A lady fair in Florence gay," compoſed by Mr. Addiſon, was unanimouſly encored. The Comedy is certainly creditable to the taſte and talents of the author, and affords much promiſe to the public with reſpect to the future productions of his pen.

The Prologue, by Mr. Skeffington, was well ſpoken by Mr. Brunton; it contained ſome good hits, and dwelt very neatly on the analogy between the purſuits of the Dramatiſt and the Painter. The Epilogue, by Mr. T. Dibdin, was addreſſed to Maids and Bachelors, with ſome pleaſant exhortations to matrimony: this was delivered, with excellent ſpirit, by Mrs. Mattocks.

The performers (of whom, if it might not ſeem invidious to particularize, we ſhould diſtinguiſh Mrs. Glover, both for her acting, and for her ſhare, with

Byrne,

Byrne, of a Minuet, admirably compoſed by Mr. Lanza, jun.) exerted themſelves with much zeal and effect; and the very liberal applauſe which was beſtowed on the Comedy has induced the Managers, we are told, to expreſs an intention of bringing it forward again early in the enſuing ſeaſon.

9. The Haymarket Theatre opened with *The Mountaineers*, and *Fortune's Frolic*.—Mr. RAE, from the Theatre Royal, Bath, appeared on this occaſion, for the firſt time on a London ſtage, in the character of *Octavian*, and performed that difficult part in a manner which merited much praiſe. His perſon is well adapted to the character, and his voice poſſeſſes an eaſy modulation; he ſhowed a great deal of judgment and delicacy in the tranſitions from a ſtate of reaſon to delirium, and received great applauſe. Mrs. Glover was a very intereſting *Floranthe*. Mr. Whitfield, who has returned to the ſtage, perſonated the Mooriſh Sovereign with much credit. The Houſe was well filled.

10. Drury-lane cloſed, with an Addreſs of Thanks from Mr. Wroughton (Acting Manager) for "an unprecedented ſeaſon of ſucceſs."

12. A new Muſical Farce, in two acts, called "CATCH HIM WHO CAN!" was preſented for the firſt time at the Haymarket, with good ſucceſs. This is avowedly the production of Mr. Hook, jun. It contains humorous equivoque and laughable incident, and exhibits the mimic talents of Mr. Mathews to much advantage. The muſic (by the elder Hook) is pretty: and the piece ſeems firmly eſtabliſhed in the public favour.

13. Covent Garden cloſed; on which occaſion, as uſual, a very neat addreſs was made by Mr. Kemble, of thanks for paſt, and hopes of future favour.

POETRY.

ODE
FOR
HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY 1806.
BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ., POET LAUREAT.

I.

LONG did chill Winter's dreary reign
Uſurp the promis'd hours of Spring;
Long Eurus, o'er the ruſſet plain,
Malignant wav'd his noiſome wing:
O'er April's variegated day
The frolic zephyrs fear'd to play;
Th' alternate change of ſuns and ſhowers
Call'd not to life her ſilken flow'rs;
But arm'd with whirlwind, froſt, and hail,
Winter's ungenial blaſts prevail,
And check her vernal powers.

II.

But o'er the renovated plain
See Maia lead her ſmiling train
Of halcyon hours along;
While burſt from every echoing grove
Loud ſtrains of harmony and love,
Preluding to the choral ſong
Which opening June ſhall votive pour
To hail with proud acclaim our Monarch's natal hour.

III.

Still muſt that day, to Britain dear,
To Britons joy impart;
Cloudy or bright, that day ſhall wear
The ſunſhine of the heart:
And as before the fervid ray
That genial glows in ſummer ſkies,
Each cloud that veil'd the beam of day
Far from the azure welkin flies;
So may each cheerleſs miſt that ſeems
Awhile to cloud our proſpects fair,
Diſpell'd by Hope's enlivening beams,
Our brightening ether fly, and melt away in air.

IV.

Awhile though Fortune adverſe frown—
By timid friends their cauſe betray'd,
With boſom firm and undiſmay'd,
On force depending all their own,
A living rampire round their parent Lord.
The Britiſh warriors graſp th' avenging ſword;
While youths of royal hope demand the fight,
To aſſert a Monarch and a Father's right,
United in one patriot band,
From Albion's, Erin's, Caledonia's land,
Elate in arms, indignant ſhine
The kindred heroes of the Briton line,
To whelm invaſion 'neath our circling flood,
Or ſtain our verdant fields with Gallia's hoſtile blood.

AN INNOCENT WISH.

FROM life's buſtle let me fly,
As even-tide approaches nigh,
To behold the rural ſcene,
Where Creation's cloth'd in green;
When beneath the ocean, weſt,
Phœbus gently ſinks to reſt,
Darting thro' the tinted ſky
Roſy beams which charm the eye;
Where the cooling zephyrs play
At the near decline of day,
Waſting from the ſhady bow'rs
Sweets of odour-yielding flow'rs;

Where

Where the ſhepherd's magic lute
Strikes the wond'ring hearer mute,
As he plays ſome tender tale
To his Delia in the vale;
Where the village-maid is ſeen,
With roſy cheek and ſprightly mein,
Tripping light the well known way,
Singing ſweet ſome love-fraught lay;
Or from feather'd ſongſters throats
Iſſue forth the well-tun'd notes,
As they ſkim the ſhady grove,
Or in mutual paſtime move,
While the lark aſcending high
Floats beneath the ſadden'd ſky,
And, while ſhrouded from our view,
Chaunts his ſtrains for ever new,
Till at length he falls to earth,
And hails the fields which gave him birth.

Now when balmy ſleep profound
Sheds his choiceſt gifts around;
When is huſh'd each mortal breath,
Simile of future death;
When no longer can be ſeen
Plants which ſtud creation green,
But lie hidden from the view,
Moiſten'd with the ev'ning dew;
When no more the blooming roſe
Can its crimſon leaves diſcloſe,
Nor the lily charm the ſight
With its ſpotleſs virgin white;
Then with gladden'd ſteps I'd ſtray
Where the waters ſilent play,
Where the waves 'midſt ſhades of night
Catch each glimmering beam of light,
And would liſten in the vale
To the plaintive nightingale,
As ſhe ſung her mournful ſtrain
Wafted gently o'er the plain,
While in num'rous voices round
Echo whiſpers back the ſound.
Nor ſhould here my pleaſures reſt:
Joy ſublime would fill my breaſt,
As in wonder deep I lie,
Gazing on the ſtarry ſky,
Caſting down their twinkling light,
Luminaries of the night;
Or my fancy glad would ſtray
Where myſtic ſcience leads the way,
And behold them ceaſeleſs roll
In certain track from Pole to Pole,

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Thus I'd paſs the ſcene of life
Diſtant far from noiſe and ſtrife,
From the tongue of ſlander free,
And open-mouth'd garrulity;
Envy ne'er ſhould ſeize my breaſt
For aught by other men poſſeſs'd;
But content ſhould crown my days,
Chaunting forth Creation's praiſe.

June 6, 1806. J. S.

INVASION ANTICIPATED.

AN ODE.

Air.

SOLDIER! why in cruel pride
Strive to ſwell the purple tide?
Anxious ſhun the murd'rous ſtrife,
Think thee of thy babes and wife.

View thy children clinging round,
Scar'd at the terrific ſound
Which the mad invaſion gives,
Threat'ning woe to human lives.

Stay with them, and be at reſt;
Leave to Heaven its high behеſt;
Can they live from thee alone?
Who'll protect when thou art gone?

Recitative.

Cold ſuggeſtions oft impart
Weakneſs to the manly heart;
Paint the warrior, ardent, bold,
Whom no leſſer tie could hold,
Strong of limb, in purpoſe great,
Charg'd with Albion's mighty fate;
Hero! from Love's chains be free,
Rouſe the patriot's energy!

Air.

Dreadful tho' the battle call me,
'Tis my fears for thee appal me,
Tender thoughts awhile controul;
Yet thoſe trumpets, ſhrilly ſounding,
And thoſe hollow drums, rebounding,
Prompt to furious deeds my ſoul!
Hark! the vollied muſkets pour,
Widely rattling round the ſhore,
See the miſty ſquadrons ſet—
All the field with blood is wet—
Honour bids, I cannot ſtay,
Haſte thee, deareſt, haſte away!

Recitative.

View Napoleon's flag advance
From the ruin'd plains of France,
Troops far ſpreading o'er the land,
Triumph of a ſhort command;
Wild Ambition, in their van,
Points Deſtruction's hellish plan,
Art, their paltry art, ſupplies
Bribery, manifeſtoes, lies;
Truth appears! her brilliant ſhield
Drives Deception from the field.

Air.

Lo! the conflict's furious rage,
Wond'rous Chiefs in arms contend;
Horrid ſtrife awhile they wage;
Strife that in defeat muſt end.

Raſhly

Raſhly o'er the foamy wave,
Sons of Gallia! are ye come;
Doom'd to fill the yawning grave
Diſtant from your native home.

Where no eye ſhall weep ye, gone;
Where no bell your knell ſhall ring;
Where your ſpirits oft ſhall moan,
When the bat doth ſpread his wing;

Conſcious, by the paly light
Of the moon's uncertain beam,
Shall ye, wand'ring, tell the night,
Silly was ambition's dream.

W. AUSTIN.

ON A KISS.

HUMID ſeal of ſoft affections,
Tend'reſt pledge of future bliſs,
Deareſt tie of ſoft connexions,
Love's firſt ſnow-drop, virgin Kiſs!

Speaking ſilence, dumb confeſſion,
Paſſion's birth, and infant's play,
Dove-like fondneſs, chaſte conceſſion,
Glowing dawn of brighter day!

Sorrowing joy, Adieu's laſt action,
When ling'ring lips no more muſt join;
What words can ever ſpeak affection
So thrilling, and ſincere as thine?

G. M.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

RESPECTED SIR,

Looking over a port-folio bequeathed to me by my late uncle Jacob, (once known as an enthuſiaſtic admirer of the metrical effuſions of Mr. Southey,) I met with the following ingenious lucubration of his muſe; and if you think its merits entitle it to a place in the enſuing Number of your excellent Magazine, it is at your ſervice.

Your moſt humble ſervant,

ANTHONY FROST.

June 6, 1806.

THE OLD WOMAN.

BOY—On yon common a little clay cottage ſtood,
Grown o'er with ivy and black-berried elderwood;
Cloſe by its threſhold there roll'd a broad babbling flood:
Willows hung o'er its banks.

There Jenny Jenkins, a crazy old woman, dwelt;
Pebbles at her humpt back often the boys would pelt,
Mocking the ſorrows that old Jenny Jenkins felt.
Curſe on their thoughtleſs pranks.

Blanch'd was her hollow cheek by the dank midnight dew;
Sunk in their ſockets her eye-balls were large to view;
Long were her fingers, and ſkinny, of yellow hue:
Feebly ſhe made her moan.

Over her ſhoulders a red cloak was looſely tied;
Down to her garters her treſſes were ſcatter'd wide;
Bare were her red feet, and bitterly oft ſhe cried,
"God help the friendleſs one!"

Over the wide downs when keenly the winds did blow
Over the mountain's top, cover'd with chilly ſnow,
"Travelling painfully" would the old woman go,
Croſſing each boggy ditch.

Nine tabby kittens ſhe kept in a baſket old,
Nine drops of adder's blood danc'd in her flaſket cold,
Nine ſpeckled toads too did ſhe in her apron hold,
Tho' ſhe had been a witch.

Strange too the fancies that enter'd each goſſip's brain,
Strange too the ſtories that ran thro' each village lane,
'Bout wretched Jenny, who wander'd alone, inſane,
Without her ſhoes and gown.

Some ſaid, "At midnight, when darkneſs the world did hide,
Croſs Farmer Aſhton's mare would the old woman ſtride,
Racing the poor devil thro' each inclo-ſure wide,
Forty miles round the town.

"Straddling a birch broom, how then to the moon ſhe went,
There to ſeek lodgings without paying tax or rent,
Rocking the ſteeple as by it her courſe ſhe bent,
Whilſt the winds whiſtled cold.

"How thro' the key-hole, too, had wrinkled Jenny ſped,
Creeping in ruſtling ſilks cloſe to Bet Allan's bed,
Tickling the wench's toe till all her ſenſes fled."
O! what ſtrange lies they told.

Now had diſeaſe ſeiz'd and palſied her feeble frame,
Yet in the village there none for to ſee her came;
None ſmooth'd her pillow, or cheriſh'd life's flitting flame,
Not e'en the old and poor.

Pity's

Pity's ſweet ſunſhine ne'er ſhone on her
breaſt forlorn; [dark with ſtorm;
Cheerleſs her mornings, her evenings were
Scorn's icy finger was fix'd on her care-
bent form;
Pride ſhut her cottage door.

Forth then ſhe wander'd acroſs the heath
drear to view; [ſhrilly blew;
Faſt fell the cold ſnows, the wintry blaſt
Over her bare head the "leaden-wing'd
raven" flew;
Loud was his ſcreaming cry.

Faint with fatigue, down ſhe ſunk on the
drifted ſnows; [ſought repoſe.
Death ſeal'd her eye-lids, her ſpirit it
Boy—near yon barren ſpot, where the old
yew tree grows,
Jenny's cold relics lie.

ANEVENING WALK IN SUMMER.

WHEN toiling hinds repair to reſt,
And richly glows the ruddy weſt;
When weak-ey'd bats begin to flit,
And moping owls their manſions quit;
Thro' hay-cock'd fields, and meadows
gay,
With Nature's blooming charms, I ſtray,
And ſnuff the fragrant evening breeze,
Whiſp'ring thro' the waving trees:
While ev'ry peopled ſpot abounds
With rural ſights, and rural ſounds;
Delightful proſpects round me riſe,
And widely ſtrike my raptur'd eyes.
Whene'er I climb the cloud-capt hill,
To gaze till fancy has her fill,
Th' extenſive views my breaſt inſpire
With muſings and poetic fire;
I think on all th' harmonious ſtrains
By ſhepherds pip'd on fleecy plains;
And while ſuch views my thoughts en-
gage,
Forget the follies of the age.
While thus from public paths retir'd,
By ev'ry rural beauty fir'd,
Surrounded by the ſweeteſt air,
And far remov'd from courtly care,
I envy not the ſtateſman's life,
Condemn'd to ride in ſtorms of ſtrife,
Which oft within a palace blow,
And ſtir up ſcenes of ſplendid woe.

C.

STANZAS TO SPRING.

A BURLESQUE.

THE *feather'd fiſh* have ſought the grove,
To warble forth their love-fraught
lay;
Whilſt *laughing lambs*, their bliſs to prove,
Friſk *arm in arm* on ev'ry ſpray.

The *woolly tribes* that ſkim the ſtream,
Now ſeize the unſuſpicious fly;
Whilſt *ſoaring owls* forget to dream,
And face the ſun's ſuperbeſt eye.

Each *quadrupedal bird* is ſeen
Cropping the *tender thiſtle's* ſtem;
Whilſt all the blue bells look quite green,
And roſe buds look as blue as them.

Each *bellowing zephyr* ſoftly howls,
And light-wing'd tempeſts deck the
ſky;
The voice of joy, in *gentle growls*,
Thro' ev'ry glade is heard to die.

Blue ey'd ſuns now ſoftly ſhine,
And mellow moons their tribute bring,
With ev'ry ſtudded ſtar divine,
To hail the *ſad approach* of ſpring.

June 4th, 1806. J. M. L.

MARY OF THE MOOR.

A BALLAD.

COLD was the night, the rain deſcend-
ing, [ing,
No ray from Heav'n her ſteps befriend-
Along the billow'd ſhore;
Her ſorrows to the loud waves telling,
Poor Mary left her lowly dwelling,
The Cottage on the Moor.

Unſhelter'd from the bleak wind blowing,
With frantic look, and hair looſe flowing,
Ah! lovely now no more;
For Henry falſe betray'd and left her,
Of hope, of joy, of peace bereft her,
Poor Mary of the Moor!

No pity from the cold world meeting,
In wild deſpair from thoſe retreating
Who ſmil'd on her before;
Night's perils and the tempeſt ſcorning,
She wander'd till the morn returning,
Then ſought the ſtranger's door.

There ſat ſhe on her lover muſing,
In melancholy ſadneſs loſing
Thoughts that her boſom tore;
And ſweetly ſung, in ſtrains of ſorrow,
"I'll be my Henry's bride to-morrow."
Poor Mary of the Moor!

But ſoon the peaceful grave receiv'd her,
From hopeleſs miſery reliev'd her,
Her ſorrows now are o'er;
Her ſuff'ring ſpirit fled to heaven,
Where all her faults will be forgiv'n,
Poor Mary of the Moor!

June 9th, 1806. C. W.

TRIAL OF LORD MELVILLE BEFORE THE HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT.

ON Tuesday, the 29th of April, 1806, the Peers being assembled in Westminster Hall, and the Court opened with all due solemnities and forms of justice, a Master in Chancery read aloud the charges exhibited against Henry Viscount Lord Melville by the Commons of the United Kingdom:

The *First Article* charges Lord M. with receiving, previous to Jan. 10, 1786, 10,000l. of the public money; with fraudulently converting the same to his own use, or to some illegal purpose; and with declaring that he never would reveal the application of the said sum, feeling himself bound by motives of public duty as well as of private honour and personal convenience, to conceal the same.

The *Second* charges him with conniving at, and suffering Trotter to draw money out of the Bank for other purposes than for immediate application to navy services, and to place such money in the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. his private Bankers, in his own name, and subject to his sole controul.

Third, That after passing the Act for Regulating the Office of Treasurer of the Navy, large sums of money were from time to time paid into the Bank, and placed to the account of Mr. Dundas; and that during all the time he held the office, from Jan. 10, 1786, he did permit Trotter to draw money out of the Bank and place it in the hands of Messrs. Coutts, in his own name: that the said Trotter, with the privity of Lord Melville, did apply the said sums to his own advantage, and that he did mix the public monies so placed with his own proper money, whereby the public money was not only used for private emolument, but was exposed to great risk, and was withdrawn from the controul of the Treasurer of the Navy.

Fourth, That after Jan. 10, 1786, Trotter did, with the privity of Lord M., place sums of money issued from the Exchequer to the Bank, and drawn from the Bank by Trotter, in the hands of Sprott and others, and did apply the same for purposes other than naval purposes.

Fifth, That after Jan. 10, 1786, Lord M. did fraudulently, for the purpose of advantage to himself, or for some other illegal purpose, receive from the public money, placed at the Bank, 10,000l., or some other large sum, and did convert the same to his own use.

Sixth, After Jan. 10, 1786, Lord M., fraudulently concealing the illegal use of the same, did procure from Trotter advances of large sums of money which were made to him in part from money illegally drawn from the Bank, and in part from monies placed in the hands of Mess. Coutts, when mixed with the proper monies of the said Trotter. That during the time Trotter was Paymaster, he kept with Lord M. an account current of all the sums paid and received by him on account of Lord M., and by agreement dated 18th and 23d Feb. 1803, they had delivered up or agreed to cancel and destroy all vouchers and memorandums that had passed between them: which vouchers were destroyed with a view to prevent the discovery of the advances made to Lord M.

Seventh, That Lord M. received from Trotter 22,000l., or some other large sum, without interest, part whereof was advanced from public money, and part from the said mixed fund.

Eighth, That Lord M. did receive from Trotter 22,000l., or some other large sum, for which, it has been alledged, Lord M. was to pay interest; and that, for the purpose of more effectually concealing the same advances, the books of accounts and vouchers were destroyed.

Ninth, That Trotter did gratuitously transact the private business of Lord M. and was from time to time in advance in that respect to the amount of from 10 to 20,000l., which advances were taken from the money placed in Messrs. Coutts's hands: whereby Lord M. did derive benefit from the said illegal acts of Trotter. And that Trotter did act gratuitously as agent to Lord Melville, and did advance money, in consideration of the said Lord permitting him to apply the public money to his own emolument—that without such connivance, Trotter would not have been able to have made such advances. All which acts were contrary to the duty of the office held by Lord M. and a violation of the laws. And by all and every one of the aforesaid acts, he was and is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours.

To all these charges Lord Melville, saving to himself all advantages of exception

tion to the inefficiency of the articles in point of law, and of not being prejudiced by any want of form in his anſwer—and alſo all rights and privileges as a Peer, ſaith, he is in no wiſe guilty of all or any of the ſuppoſed crimes or miſdemeanours charged upon him: and this he is ready to prove; and he humbly ſubmits himſelf and the juſtice of his cauſe to the Houſe. —After the above anſwer had been given in, the Commons exhibited a further article of charge, being the tenth, againſt Lord Melville.

This *Tenth Article* charges, that after his appointment to the office of Treaſurer of the Navy, on Aug. 19, 1782, he did, between that day and Jan. 5, 1784, and between Jan. 5, 1784, and Jan. 1, 1786, receive divers large ſums of public money, amounting to 27,000l. or thereabouts, and did illegally apply the ſame to his own uſe, or to ſome other corrupt purpoſe; and did continue the ſaid illegal application, after the paſſing of the Act for better Regulating the Office of Treaſurer of the Navy.—To this article Lord M. anſwers, that he feels it incumbent upon him to proteſt againſt being bound by the law and cuſtom of Parliament, or the laws of the realm, to anſwer ſuch Article. Nevertheleſs, confiding in the goodneſs of his cauſe, and the juſtice of the Houſe, ſaith, that he is in no wiſe guilty.

Mr. Whitbread, on opening the charges, addreſſed their Lordſhips in a moſt impreſſive ſpeech, occupying the attention of the Court for three hours and forty minutes. It is not conſiſtent with the limits of our publication to follow the orator through the whole of his manly and eloquent harangue; we muſt therefore confine ourſelves to a bare outline of it. He began by ſtating, that he ſtood forward in ſupport of thoſe Charges which the Commons of the United Kingdom had thought it their duty to prefer againſt the Noble Defendant; and that the reaſons for diſcuſſing thoſe charges in that place were, that the Managers of the Impeachment thought it would be more becoming the dignity of Parliament, and give greater publicity to the proceedings. He feared he ſhould, in the progreſs of his duty, fatigue his hearers. He had to ſtate to them a lengthened detail of financial accounts, and a ſeries of dry facts, which, from their notoriety, were deprived of novelty, but not ſuſceptible of embelliſhment, even from the moſt eloquent. He was alſo aware that he had to plead before the moſt enlightened and juſt tribunal in the world; that he had aſſumed a ſtation heretofore occupied by men moſt diſtinguiſhed for their qualities; and that the greateſt talent to be collected was oppoſed againſt him. Still he was far from being intimidated; it was the cauſe of juſtice againſt a great public Delinquent; and he felt confident of being able to impart that conviction to their Lordſhips, which, after the moſt ſerious reflection, it was impoſſible he could remove from his own breaſt. Another conſolation he felt was, that he was proſecuting charges before a tribunal ſuperior to the flattery of eloquence, the bias of prejudice, or the trammels of legal impediments. In the progreſs of his duty, he truſted he ſhould not be betrayed into any intemperance of expreſſion; convinced that truth required only the language of ſimplicity to enforce it. He was alſo anxious to avoid inflicting any unneceſſary wounds upon the feelings of the Noble Defendant, or aggravating the feelings of thoſe relatives who were dear to him; at the ſame time he muſt not ſuffer conſiderations, ſuch as he had mentioned, to deſtroy the cauſe in which he had engaged himſelf for the public good.—Mr. Whitbread then referred to the Act of Parliament conſtituting the Office of Treaſurer of the Navy, and having dwelt upon the important duties of that Office, and the diſadvantages reſulting to the country, by converting the public money to purpoſes of private emolument and advantage, he proceeded to comment upon a ſubſequent Act, which ſecured to the Treaſurer of the Navy a fixed ſalary, in lieu of all emoluments to be derived from ſuch uſe of the public money. The illegality, he ſaid, of keeping large balances in hand, had thus been recognized by Parliament, who had expreſsly declared, that the Treaſurer, who ſhould in future be guilty of uſing the public money to his own advantage, ſhould be conſidered as impeachable:—in which condition the Noble Defendant, by his conduct, had placed himſelf.—Mr. Whitbread then alluded to the Treaſurerſhip of Col. Barré, who had ſtrictly conformed to the Act. The Noble Defendant, he ſaid, ſucceeded that Gentleman, and, having appointed Mr. Douglas his Paymaſter, he commenced with that breach of his duty enumerated in the firſt article of Impeachment:—Here Mr. Whitbread entered into a very long digreſſion upon the difficulties the Committee of Inquiry had encountered, and commented with much ſeverity upon the Noble Defendant's hav-

ing poſitively denied, upon his *honour*, before that Committee, that he had ever made profit or intereſt of the public money; and even expreſſed his readineſs to take his ſolemn *oath* of the fact; both of which pledges, he ſaid, were entitled to diſcredit. Mr. Whitbread then returned to the firſt charge, that of the Noble Defendant's converting to his own uſe 10,000l., the appropriation of which, his Lordſhip ſaid he never would reveal; and obſerved, that the applying it to purpoſes other than Naval ſervices was illegal; and that his Lordſhip ſtood convicted of that charge upon his own admiſſion. He alſo knew that the receipt for that 10,000l. was, within the two or three laſt days, in the Defendant's poſſeſſion; and if he did not produce it, he ſhould prove that the money was not applied to Naval purpoſes, and that would be ſufficient to ſubſtantiate the charge. After enumerating a variety of tranſactions, Mr. Whitbread ſtated, that in November 1782, his Lordſhip's Paymaſter drew 45,000l. from the Bank, 40,000l. of which was entered to the account of the Treaſurer of the Navy; the remaining 5,000l. was never carried to any public account, but conveyed to the *iron cheſt* in the Treaſurer's Office, which ſum he charged the Noble Defendant with converting to his own private purpoſes.—He next alluded to a draft of 16,000l., of which, he ſaid, only 3,000l. had found its way into any public book of accounts, and, of conſequence, the remainder had become ſubſervient to his Lordſhip's peculations. Mr. Whitbread then came to the time when the Act paſſed for the better regulating the Office of Treaſurer of the Navy; an Act, ſaid the Hon. Gentleman, of his Lordſhip's own framing; and yet, with full conviction of his error, he was the firſt to violate it. He then ſpoke of Mr. Alexander Trotter's appointment of Paymaſter, remarked on his ſcanty fortune at the time of that appointment, and then entered into a very lengthened detail of the manner of drawing the public money from the Bank, of placing it, mixed with other monies, at Meſſrs. Coutts's, and of the ſubſequent illegal uſe of it: in ſhort, he endeavoured to develope that ſyſtem of fraudulent application of the public money, which the charges imputed to the Defendant's knowledge and connivance, and by which the law had been groſsly violated, the parties acting in the ſyſtem enriched, and the country injured and impoveriſhed. Mr. Whitbread then entered more minutely into the matters of charge, and ſaid he ſhould prove that Mr. Trotter took large ſums from the Bank in advance, lodged them at his private banker's, and diverted the balances. Lord Melville, he contended, muſt have known of it; and if he had not participated, the notorious miſapplication of the public money by his Paymaſter made it a fit ſubject of inveſtigation. In ſhort, the public money was only *nominally* in the Bank; it was any where, and every where, at the convenience of the Defendant and Mr. Trotter. He ſhould alſo ſhow, that the public money had been employed in ſpeculations; many of which were attended with conſiderable loſs, ſuch as muſt have involved Mr. Trotter in inevitable ruin, had he not obtained a conſtant ſupply from the ſame public ſource. He meant to affirm, that the Noble Defendant was privy to ſuch ſpeculations; and his conduct generally was ſo flagrant in his high official ſituation, that he merited the moſt ſevere and exemplary puniſhment. He was aware, he ſaid, that his Lordſhip had ſuffered much; his name had been erazed from the Councils of His Majeſty; his criminal imprudence had alſo placed him in his then degraded ſtate; and he had to anſwer for crimes charged againſt him, which a man of honour ſhould have avoided, as he would avoid ignominy and death. He next alluded to the mutual burning and deſtroying of books, vouchers, &c. from which he ſaid a conſcious guilt was deducible. But he ſaid, accident had thrown an account-book in the way of the Managers, which had been loſt by Mr. Trotter, and, when given in evidence, would throw conſiderable light upon that part of the caſe. It was ſaid in extenuation of the Defendant, that he was now a poor man, according to his ſtation; to which he ſhould reply, that whether a man defrauded the Public with a view to amaſs great wealth, or to diſſipate with prodigality, and aſſiſt pompous hoſpitalities, it was equally the ſame—the country was alike injured. Mr. W. concluded his addreſs by referring to the caſes of ſeveral diſtinguiſhed Perſonages, among whom he particularized the great Lord Verulam, who had been charged with high crimes and miſdemeanors, and regretted that in an evil hour the Noble Defendant had ſuffered himſelf to be overcome, his character and high reputation to be ſullied, and his dignity and honour degraded, ſo as to bring him into the ſtate in which he was then placed, and from which it was impoſſible he ſhould extricate himſelf with honour.

THE

THE EVIDENCE.

The firſt piece of evidence given in by the Managers, was the Third Report of the Commiſſioners who ſat in 1782, new modelling the Office of the Treaſurer of the Navy, and fixing the ſalary at 4000l. a year, in lieu of all emoluments, perquiſites, &c.

The next was the production of the Warrant, appointing Mr. Iſaac Barré to the Office of Treaſurer of the Navy; the difficulties in doing which, occaſioned a variety of legal objections and delay. Then the Warrant appointing Mr. H. Dundas in the room of the former, at the increaſed ſalary; alſo his ſubſequent reſignation on the 11th of April, 1803, and his re-appointment the 5th of January, 1804. This was followed by the reading of extracts from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, forming the ground-work of that Bill for regulating the Office of Treaſurer of the Navy, which Lord Melville himſelf ſuggeſted the neceſſity of, and prepared its way into Parliament.

The Managers then opened another head of evidence reſpecting the accounts of Mr. Douglas, a former Paymaſter under Lord Melville, and got the length of ſhowing, that when Mr. Douglas died he left ſome Public Accounts locked up in a box, which Mrs. Douglas gave to Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Creevey. From this box a book of accounts was produced, ſigned by Mr. Douglas and Lord Melville the 8th of Auguſt, 1782; but much time was diſſipated before it was made evidence. At length the Managers ſucceeded in reading the following three entries of monies iſſued by the Exchequer to Mr. Douglas, on account of Lord Melville, for naval purpoſes:—

6th Nov. 1782	-	£.45,000
22d Nov. 1782	-	50,000
19th Dec. 1782	-	93,000

Mr. John Gunningham, a Clerk in the Bank, who attended principally to the Exchequer Warrants, was then called. He proved that part of the iſſue of 45,000l. made the 6th of November, 1792, was in five 1000l. Bank Notes, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, all dated 24th October, in the ſame year; and on being ſhown a Bank Note, No. 12, ſaid he had no doubt but that was one of the notes ſo iſſued. He then turned to the ſecond entry of 50,000l. and proved that a part of that iſſue was paid in three 1000l. Bank Notes, Nos. 212, 213, and 214, dated 7th November in the ſame year. The iſſue of any ſpecific note on the 3d entry could not be proved.

Mr. William Heald, a Clerk at Meſſrs. Drummonds, proved, that on the 29th of November, 1782, a note of 1000l., No. 212, was paid into their houſe in diſcharge of a ſum credited to Lord Melville of 600l., and that 400l. was given in change. —"This was paid on Lord Melville's private account," ſaid the Managers, "and was one of the notes drawn from the public ſervice in the ſecond entry."

It was then ſhown, that divers ſums were, from time to time, paid into Meſſrs. Drummonds by Mr. Douglas, upon Lord Melville's private account, but nothing ſpecific was proved.

The Managers then produced an admiſſion, in Lord Melville's hand-writing, that he was indebted to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, on the 16th of November, 1802, in the ſum of 1000l., and it was ſubſequently proved, that the Bank Note, No. 12, for 1000l., part of the firſt iſſue of public money, as above entered, was paid to the account of the Lord Advocate at Meſſrs. Moffatt and Kenſington's, in diſcharge of ſuch debt, in the ſame month of November, 1802.

Mr. Whitbread now tendered himſelf as a witneſs. He ſtated that he heard Lord Melville declare in the Houſe of Commons, the 11th of June, 1804, that he felt himſelf bound in honour to conceal the application of one ſum of 10,000l. of the public money, and that he was determined not to reveal it. On his croſs-examination he admitted, that the tendency of his Lordſhip's ſpeech, on the occaſion alluded to, went to affirm that the money was not applied to his own private purpoſes.

The fact of his Lordſhip having declined to anſwer queſtions put to him by the Commiſſioners of Naval Inquiry, was then given in evidence.

Another entry in the Treaſurer's Banking-book of the 11th of July, 1803, for 6,000l., and a correſponding iſſue of 6000l. Bank Notes, Nos. 261 to 267, (omitting 265,) was then proved: but as the Managers could trace none of theſe notes to his Lordſhip's private account, they contented themſelves with ſhowing, that the money was paid to the Defendant, and that no correſponding entries were made to prove that the ſame was applied to naval ſervices.

Mr. Whitbread was again examined as a witneſs, to prove that Lord Melville had confeſſed to his having applied a ſecond ſum of 10,000l. to purpoſes not naval, in Scotland. On his croſs-examination, however, he admitted, that his Lordſhip

ſhip denied that the money was applied to his own private purpoſes.

The Releaſe ſigned by Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, on the 13th and 23d of February, 1803, was then put in, and read as evidence. By this, the parties mutually agreed to cancel and deſtroy all vouchers, documents, writings, &c. that had heretofore exiſted between them, and to exonerate each other, their heirs, &c. from all further claim or demand: and after that

Mr. Alexander Trotter was called into the witneſſes' box.—He began by ſtating, that he entered a junior clerk in the Navy Pay Office, in the year 1776, at a ſalary of 50l. a year. He was appointed Paymaſter to the Noble Defendant ſoon after, at a ſalary of 500l. per annum. When he came into office, he received all the balances from the preceding Paymaſter, with the exception of 10,000l., which Lord Melville ſaid, *he* ſhould account for. He accordingly made his Lordſhip debtor to that amount. Subſequently he applied to his Lordſhip to let him draw a portion of the public money from the Bank, and place it at his private Banker's, intimating, that it would be for the convenience of the public ſervice. He confeſſed, that part of ſuch drafts he had employed in buying up Government Securities, Exchequer Bills, &c., and alſo in diſcounting bills for private individuals of repute; all for his *own* private emolument and advantage. At one period he went into Scotland, leaving Mr. Wilſon to act for him. He received Lord Melville's pay as Treaſurer of the Navy, and alſo his rents from Scotland, but not for his other offices. He kept "an account current" between himſelf and his Lordſhip, but charged no intereſt for advances; that account was deſtroyed. — In the year 1786, he advanced 4000l. to his Lordſhip, for which he took his bond without intereſt, and he believed that formed the firſt item in the account current.—That advance was made from a mixed fund at Coutts's, compoſed of part of the public money, and part of his own proper monies. In 1792, he bought 2000l. India Stock for his Lordſhip, which came from the ſame mixed fund. In 1797, 10,000l. Loyalty Loan was ſubſcribed on account of his Lordſhip, the inſtalments of which he paid, for the Noble Defendant, as they became due, without informing his Lordſhip of the fact, which he admitted were paid from the public money. He alſo purchaſed 7000l. ſtock (in the 3 per cent. Reduced) for his Lordſhip; and theſe and all ſuch advances were entered in the "account current" between him and his Lordſhip: he charged *no* intereſt upon them. He had alſo paid 2000l. to Sir Wm. Forbes and Co., and 3374l. to Meſſrs. Manſfield, Ramſay, and Co., Bankers at Edinburgh, on account of Lord Melville; but he could recollect no collateral circumſtances attending ſuch payments. Mr. Trotter went on to ſtate, that beſides the "account current," he kept another account-book, which he called "the cheſt account." This laſt he conſidered as Lord Melville's account with the Public: The firſt item in it was the 10,000l. Lord Melville owed the Public when he (the witneſs) came into office; and the next was the 10 000l. Loyalty Loan. The general balances, he ſaid, were againſt his Lordſhip when he quitted the office. They amounted to a ſum little ſhort of 50,000l., which were paid up by his Lordſhip. About the year 1789 or 90, he intimated to Lord Melville the propriety of his increaſing his India Stock; when his Lordſhip replied, "that he had no money."—The witneſs ſaid he had conſiderable balances lying at Coutts's, of the public money, and aſked if he ſhould lay out 13 or 14,000l. for him?—His Lordſhip refuſed in the moſt decided manner, and witneſs thought he had loſt his Lordſhip's confidence, for the ſuggeſtion he had made. Witneſs, however, was deſirous the ſtock ſhould be purchaſed, and told the defendant he would endeavour to borrow the money; but finding ſome difficulty in that, he advanced 23,000l. from the public money, and the ſtock was purchaſed for his Lordſhip. He charged Lord Melville intereſt for the money ſo advanced. His Lordſhip never afterwards made inquiry who advanced him the loan, nor did he ever know it was advanced from the public money till their final ſettlement took place. He added, that his Lordſhip ultimately derived a benefit of 8000l. upon the ſtock ſo purchaſed; and concluded his evidence by admitting, that the ſub-accountants in the Navy Pay-Office alſo made a *little* advantage of the public money in their hands.

Croſs-examined by Mr. Plomer:—The witneſs ſtated, upon his croſs-examination, that he had repreſented to Lord Melville the propriety of having a part of the public money at Coutts's; adding, that it would be ſafer, inaſmuch as it would prevent the riſk in continually bringing large ſums from the Bank through the ſtreets of the metropolis,

and

and would be more convenient for ſatisfying claims. He did not ſay any thing about deriving profit from the uſe of the public money. He ſaid, his Lordſhip always inveſtigated the public accounts, but was the moſt careleſs man alive with reſpect to his private accounts. He left all to the honour of the perſon he employed, and he believed that he never looked at a private account tendered to him. He had never ſtated to his Lordſhip that the advances he ſupplied him with were taken from the public ſtock; but he could not tell what his Lordſhip's conceptions were upon that point. The only time a draft from the public money was mentioned to him, for private uſes, he rejected it with indignation. He never ſtated to his Lordſhip what fund he drew the Loyalty Loan from; and he paid the ſeveral inſtalments as they became due, without inſtructions. With reſpect to the 7000l. ſtock in the 3 per cents., a ſum belonging to his Lordſhip came into his poſſeſſion, and he thought it was beſt that it ſhould not lie idle. The profit and advantage made of the public money was entirely his own.—The amount was conſiderable; but the Public never ſuffered loſs or inconvenience by the uſe he made of it. The releaſe, he ſaid, was a matter of his own ſuggeſtion; and when he executed it, and burnt the books, vouchers, &c., the intereſt of Lord Melville was not within his contemplation; he burnt and deſtroyed them merely as all the accounts between them were cloſed.

Re-examined by Mr. Whitbread.—His Lordſhip, he ſaid, never told him in what account to debit the advances. When his Lordſhip aſked for an advance, and ſaid he expected to receive money ſhortly, he concluded that was for his own private concerns, and he entered it in the Account Current; but when he made a peremptory demand of an advance, he concluded that was for the public ſervice, and he entered it in the Cheſt Account, i. e. the account between his Lordſhip and the Public. The witneſs admitted, that he was forced himſelf to borrow ſums of money to make good official payments, rather than part with thoſe ſecurities at a diſcount, which he had bought up with the public money. The way he paid his Lordship's balances on his quitting his office, was by ſelling 20,000l. ſtock of his Lordſhip's; alſo 30,000l. India Stock, beſides 13,000l. that he received from another ſource. He never explained to his Lordſhip the preciſe amount of thoſe balances as applied to the two accounts, but eſtimated them generally. Lord Melville never inquired of him if he was trenching upon the public balances, nor could he (the witneſs) ſwear that his Lordſhip had an idea that he was receiving advances from the public ſtock. He admitted that he was himſelf worth 65,000l., of which he had derived between 5 and 6000 from inheritance, and 3000 by marriage, and that he had built a houſe near Edinburgh. In anſwer to a queſtion put by the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, he ſaid, he became a lender of money immediately on his being put into poſſeſſion of the public money.

Mr. Robert Trotter was next examined, who, in addition to a ſum of 2000l. and another of 3,374l. ſent to the houſe of Forbes and Co. and the houſe of Ramſay and Co. at Edinburgh, on Lord Melville's account, proved that two other ſums of 10,000l. and 5000l. were alſo paid by Coutts to Ramſay and Co. on his Lordſhip's account. Theſe ſums were paid by order of his brother; but out of what funds, or for what purpoſe, he could not tell.

Mr. E. Antrobus, a Partner in Coutts's houſe, was examined as to Lord Melville's account with the firm, and proved by the reſpective entries that the houſe paid the inſtalments upon Lord Melville's ſubſcription to the Loyalty Loan, and that they were repaid by Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Chapman, a Clerk in Coutts's houſe, and who kept Mr. Trotter's accounts, was called to prove the ſpecific balances in the hands of the Paymaſter at different periods. Among many others it appeared, that in the month of February 1795, there was a balance of 47,412l., and in April of the ſame year it increaſed to 107,971l. 12s. 3d. In 1797, the balance in hand was 45,700l.; in 1798, 31,000l.; in 1799, 88,000l.; and at other periods the houſe was in advance to Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Coutts Trotter proved, that Meſſrs. Coutts and Co. advanced to Lord Melville, in the year 1800, a ſum amounting to 13,000l., and, as a ſecurity, took in exchange the aſſignment of his Lordſhip's ſalary as Keeper of the Privy Seal, and as Keeper of the Signet. Alſo the aſſignment of 2000l. India Stock, and the collateral ſecurity of Mr. Robert Dundas's ſon.

Mr. Charleton, a Clerk in the Bank, produced thirty-five cancelled Bank Notes, thirty-two of which were for 1000l. each, which notes had originally been iſſued to Lord Melville for the public ſervice, on the Act of Parliament New Account in

1800. These notes were subsequently paid in to Messrs. Coutts's, in satisfaction of two drafts made by Lord Melville upon Mr. Trotter, one for 13,000l. and the other for 19,000l.

Mr. P. Antrobus, the Stock Broker, proved the purchase of two portions of East-India Stock for Lord Melville, each portion amounting to 6000l., the money for which was advanced by Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Joseph Kaye, a Solicitor, proved that the profits and interest arising from the Stock purchased at different periods for Lord Melville, by order of Mr. Trotter, amounted to 22,062l. 15s. 9d.

Mr. Mark Sprott was next examined, touching the innumerable speculations and Change-alley transactions that he had been employed in for Mr. Trotter; during the whole of which he said he never heard Lord Melville's name mentioned as connected with such transactions. He added, that he had frequently advanced Mr. Trotter money to prevent his carrying his Navy Bills into the market when they were "long-winded;" but he never knew that Mr. Trotter was making use of the public money; though from the magnitude of the sums laid out at times, had he given it a thought, he might have imagined that to be the case.

Charles Bragge Bathurst, Esq. was called to prove, that during the period he was Treasurer of the Navy, he never made use of the public money for purposes of private advantage or convenience, and that he always kept it at the Bank.

Mr. Thomas Wilson stated, that he had long held a situation in the Navy Pay-Office, and that he acted for Mr. Trotter while that Gentleman was in Scotland. He had blank drafts left him by Mr. Trotter; and he had also his sanction and authority for using the public money for purposes of private advantage during his absence. He could not, however, say that Lord Melville knew of such use and advantage. In the year 1796, the time he was acting for Mr. Trotter, Lord Melville came to him, and asked him, if any, and what sum of money, could be spared from the public stock? The witness said, 40,000l. could be spared, and that sum was paid his Lordship in the presence of the late Mr. Pitt, Mr. Charles Long, and others.—[N. B. This was 40,000l. advanced to Boyd, Benfield, and Co.]—The witness added, that he took no receipt for the money so advanced.

George Tierney, Esq. was examined as to the way in which he kept his account with the Bank when he was Treasurer of the Navy. In order to prevent the transit of large sums from the Bank, he paid a certain sum to his own credit at the Bank, and satisfied the claims upon the public service, by giving drafts upon the Bank, which were carried to his credit account; so that the public money ran no risk.

Thomas Beverly West, Esq. proved that Lord Melville carried the Bill to the Lords for regulating the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and that he was the principal instrument in framing and bringing in such Bill.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution was closed by reading a general Monthly Statement of all Balances in the hands of the Paymaster, during the time Lord Melville executed the Office of Treasurer of the Navy.

Sir Samuel Romilly now proceeded to sum up the several heads of evidence, and apply them to the charges exhibited against the Noble Defendant. His speech occupied the whole of one day, and was listened to with great attention. He animadverted with much severity on the suspicious fact of burning the vouchers, and of his Lordship's refusal to account for one sum of 10,000l. which he confessed to have misapplied. He also dwelt with much force upon the two 1000l. Bank Notes, traced to the private use of the Noble Defendant, which had been issued for naval purposes; and observed, that if their Lordships were convinced that the Noble Defendant had criminally misapplied *one shilling* of the public money, and had converted it to his own private use and advantage, he was guilty in the eye of the law. He insisted, in the strongest terms, that neither Lord M. nor Mr. T. were authorised to make private use of the money entrusted to them; that balances of many thousand pounds remained in the hands of Lord M. unaccounted for, from 1784 to 1800; that his Lordship's declaration, that he would not tell how he had disposed of certain sums, was a gross and daring violation of the law of the land; and that the representation of Mr. Trotter, in which he stated that Lord M. had rejected an application of his to employ the public money for his Lordship's advantage, was an insult to the discernment of the House.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Plomer, the succeeding day, entered upon Lord Melville's Defence, and continued,

continued, through that and the following day, to enforce his Lordſhip's innocence, and the propriety and juſtice of his acquittal. He began by ſtating, that his mind was relieved from much of that anxiety which he had originally felt, inaſmuch as he was now juſtified in ſaying, after having heard the caſe on the part of the proſecution, that the Noble Defendant was not called upon to anſwer for any malverſations of his own, but for the malverſations of thoſe in whom it had been his misfortune to place implicit and unlimited confidence. The Proſecutors, he ſaid, were the Knights and Burgeſſes of the United Parliament of the Britiſh Empire, a body every way qualified and armed with due authority and power to enforce their accuſations, and from whoſe diſcrimination and collective wiſdom it was impoſſible for guilt to ſhield itſelf. The Managers of the Proſecution were men of ſplendid talents, and high character, poſſeſſing great aſſiduity and zeal, and every way competent to the taſk aſſigned them.—Yet, with all that power, aſſiduity, and zeal, he ſhould prove, and he hoped moſt ſatisfactorily, that there was not the ſmalleſt foundation for the charges preferred. When he ſaid that, he did not mean to impute blame to the Houſe of Commons for proſecuting the charges. There had unqueſtionably exiſted great abuſes in many of the public departments of Government, and perhaps more particularly in the office of Treaſurer of the Navy—it was therefore proper the Public ſhould have the matter ſifted to the bottom.—Had that been done in the firſt inſtance, no Member of the Houſe of Commons would have violated the firſt principle of juſtice, by condemning a man unheard. Unfortunately a different courſe had been purſued—an Addreſs had been carried to the foot of the Throne, prejudging the caſe of the Noble Lord, and guilt preſumed before it had been clearly proved and eſtabliſhed. In conſequence of ſuch unjuſt proceedings, the Noble Defendant had been ſevered from his Majeſty's Councils for ever, and in that act he had ſuffered the worſt of puniſhments that could be inflicted upon an honourable and feeling mind.—But in what light muſt ſuch premature puniſhment appear, when, after ſifting his caſe to the bottom, the main point, that of a *criminal participation* in the gains and emoluments ari ng from the uſe of the public money, had been fully negatived by the witneſſes brought forward for the proſecution? Yet he would repeat, that the character of the Houſe of Commons would not ſuffer, if the reſult was favourable to the Defendant. Still it muſt be admitted, that his Lordſhip was the victim of a peculiar ſpecies of proſecution, which outraged every principle of juſtice and humanity—borne down by poſitive charges of guilt, calumnies uttered behind his back, and promulgated in an aſſembly where he could not be heard, and thoſe calumnies regiſtered among the records of the kingdom. Notwithſtanding ſuch was his Lordſhip's unparalleled caſe, he truſted their Lordſhips would come to the queſtion with minds pure and unbiaſſed. The Learned Counſel then recapitulated the charges, and contended that there was no pretence for ſuppoſing that the Noble Defendant had corruptly appropriated the public money. Had the charge of criminal participation been made out, he ſhould have claimed no favour or indulgence. Had it been proved in any one inſtance, that his Lordſhip's mind had been influenced by corrupt motives, or if the Noble Defendant had violated his duty for the purpoſe of private advantage or emolument, then would he have delivered him over to condemnation. But no ſuch proof appeared in evidence, and all that had been made out was, that Lord Melville was a *negligent* man as far as regarded pecuniary matters, and placed too firm a reliance on his dependants. What he advanced was not merely aſſertion. Let their Lordſhips look to the facts proved—they would find that Lord Melville had ſhown a uniform diſregard of money, and that his habits and general conduct through life precluded the idea of his devoting his time or attention to pecuniary matters, when connected with his own private intereſts. Indeed the Hon. Manager himſelf had told their Lordſhips, that he believed the Noble Defendant to be a man of a generous and unbounded ſpirit, and if he ſhould now be proved guilty, he had only to regret that he ſhould have departed from his rectitude at a time of life when it was natural to think that other than vicious inducements would have influenced his conduct. Here the Learned Counſel enumerated the many high and diſtinguiſhed offices filled by the Noble Defendant.—He had been Secretary of State, he ſaid, both for the Home and Foreign Department, and he had been the ſole Manager of Affairs with reſpect to the Britiſh Empire in the Eaſt; and argued from thence, that

that it was impoſſible an individual ſo honourably employed ſhould have leiſure or diſpoſition to purſue ſo vicious and ſo mean a propenſity, as that of amaſſing wealth by employing the public money in ſpeculations of great riſk and hazard. With regard to the firſt charge, he ſaid, the Noble Defendant was controled by no ſtatute or conſtitutional law of the kingdom. The only obligation upon him to prevent his making uſe of the public money, was the warrant by which his ſalary was augmented. There was no law to the contrary; and the Treaſurer of the Navy was as fairly entitled, at that period, to make uſe of the public money, as the Paymaſter of the Army, or the Receiver-General of the Land-Tax. The Learned Counſel then alluded to the caſe of Lord Holland, who was a great public defaulter, and remarked, that when an inquiry was inſtituted in the Houſe of Commons, in the caſe of Powell and Bainbridge, Mr. Fox, and others equally eminent for wiſdom, aſſerted, that if a public accountant was held reſponſible, it was a matter of indifference to the Public what private uſe he made of the public money, provided the public ſervice was not injured, and he was ready to pay up his balances when called upon. The great Earl of Chatham, he ſaid, was alſo of that opinion. Mr. Grenville, he ſaid, when Paymaſter, deſired two months to ſettle his accounts—he would aſk, why require two hours, if the uſe of the public money had been held to be unlawful? The fact was, that it was not then conſidered to be ſo; nor was it in point of fact illegal, and he meant to go the length of contending, that the Act paſſed in 1786 made no alteration in the old law; and therefore the applying the firſt 10,000l. before and after the paſſing of that Act, was preciſely the ſame thing. Still he did not mean to aſſert that the application of the public money to private purpoſes was not a violation of the warrant; and if any loſs had accrued, the defendant would have been liable to a civil ſuit. No ſuch loſs had taken place. The Noble Defendant had paid every ſhilling of his balances in due courſe; and yet he was now called upon to anſwer criminally for making uſe of money entruſted to his diſcretion by the State. The Learned Counſel then touched upon the 10,000l. which his Lordſhip refuſed to ſay how it was applied; and called upon their Lordſhips to ſay whether a man, by the humane principles of Britiſh Juſtice, had ever been deemed criminal for his *ſilence*. It was poſſible the Noble Defendant might have uſed it for other than naval purpoſes, but that did not prove that he had uſed it corruptly. The Noble Defendant was aware of the obloquy that might be attached to the concealment he ſtill perſiſted in; but he would be content to endure the odium of their Lordſhips, and the unjuſt ſuſpicions which ſuch conduct might give riſe to, rather than violate the obligations he owed to public duty and private honour. Had not the late Chancellor of the Exchequer felt himſelf at liberty to divulge the 40,000l. advanced to Boyd, Benfield, and Co. the Noble Defendant would never have diſcloſed the application. An indemnity had paſſed for that advance—then why not give the Noble Defendant credit for having applied the 10,000l. in an equally meritorious way? He then commented at length on the teſtimony ſubmitted on the part of the proſecution, and cenſured the Managers for the way in which they had endeavoured to obtain evidence againſt the Noble Defendant. They had not contented themſelves, he ſaid, with diving into the private accounts of individuals at Bankers, but had climbed into the attic of a poor widow woman with a view to gain evidence. They had in a manner ſtript the Noble Defendant like an Inſolvent Debtor, and expoſed every circumſtance of his life for half a century paſt. One of the Managers too had acted in the triple character of a Proſecutor, a Witneſs, and a Carrier of a Box; and the reſult of all was, that ſuch evidence had never before been brought againſt any individual, either in a Civil or Criminal Court of Judicature. The Learned Counſel next alluded to the removal of the money from the Bank to Meſſrs. Coutts's, and alſo to the cheſt and current accounts ſpoken of; with which he ſaid the Public had nothing to do, provided they ſuffered no loſs. He alſo remarked, that the Managers had never contended that the money was not taken from the Bank for naval ſervices outright, but that it was not taken for the immediate ſervice of the navy. He would aſk, where could the money be more ſecurely placed, while in the progreſs of payment, than at Coutts's? or more ſafely depoſited than in an iron cheſt, ready for iſſue when the public ſervice required it? He then referred to what he termed the unjuſt popular clamour raiſed againſt Lord Melville for violating an Act of Parliament, which he was himſelf the principal inſtrument in framing. In reply to which, he would contend, (and he firmly believed he did not miſtake the meaning of that Act,) that

the

the Noble Defendant had neither violated the ſpirit nor the letter of that Act. Lord Melville, he ſaid, never meant, when he framed that Bill, that it ſhould interfere with the courſe of office; and its principal object was, to ſecure the tranſit of money from the Exchequer to the Bank, and not to direct the application of the money after it was drawn from the Bank, provided it was ultimately applied to the public ſervice. He thought he had ſaid enough to obliterate from their Lordſhips' minds all ideas of a corrupt participation on the part of the Noble Defendant, or that he confederated with Mr. Trotter to place the public money out at intereſt for their mutual advantage. There was, however, another charge of great magnitude, he meant the deſtruction of Vouchers: to which he ſhould only reply, that the evidence brought to ſupport it (as far as regarded the Noble Defendant) had moſt completely refuted the imputation derived from the act. Mr. Trotter had diſtinctly avowed the act to have been his own; that it was done without the knowledge of Lord Melville, and with no view whatever to promote the intereſts of his Lordſhip. Such was the evidence of Mr. Trotter, who had every inducement to ſpeak againſt Lord Melville, if in his conſcience he could have done it, as by that means he would have cleared his own character from imputation. But that was not all; he had as diſtinctly ſworn that the uſe made of the public money was for his own excluſive advantage; and that he never rendered the Noble Defendant any account of the gains he had made, or intimated, in the ſlighteſt manner, that he was deriving any ſuch advantage from the uſe of the public ſtock. The Learned Counſel then went through the whole of the evidence, commenting, as he proceeded, upon its import, and contended, that the only thing that could be urged againſt his Lordſhip with any colour of juſtice, was the charge of *negligence*, and that was in a degree excuſed by the many important avocations he was engaged in He had to provide againſt domeſtic danger and foreign alarm; and it was not to be wondered at if he was negligent of calculating with extreme accuracy the pounds, ſhillings, and pence, of accounts rendered him by an individual who poſſeſſed his unbounded confidence. Upon the whole, therefore, he ſhould contend, that previous to the paſſing of the Act, in 1786, there was no ſtatute law to prevent the Treaſurer from uſing the public money; that the violation of his contract with the Public was only the ſubject of a Civil Suit; and further, that after the paſſing of that Act the old law ſtill remained in force, and was no way altered by the new enactments. But if he was miſtaken in the law, then the evidence was not ſufficient to ſupport the charges as againſt the Defendant, and he muſt be acquitted. The Learned Gentleman concluded by ſtating, that Lord Melville, ſo far from being that avaricious perſon deſcribed, or being capable of ſo mean a propenſity as that of deriving advantage from ſpeculating with the public money, he ſhould prove that he had freely and willingly given up the profits of his office, to the amount of 26,000l., and left it to their Lordſhips to ſay, whether it was poſſible a man, who could ſo act, would, by unlawful means, endeavour to defraud the Public by peculation in his office, or could juſtly be ſuſpected of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors.

Mr. Adam went over the ſame ground of argument, and contended, that the Act of 1786 never meant that the public money ſhould be locked up in the Bank—it only meant that it ſhould be depoſited there in the firſt inſtance when impreſted from the Exchequer, and afterwards drawn out at the diſcretion and will of the Treaſurer of the Navy as the public ſervice required.

Several witneſſes were then called to prove the fact that Lord Melville refrained from receiving the ſalaries, fees, and profits of his office of Third Secretary of State until the time of his reſignation, amounting in all to a ſum of 26,000l.

The Attorney General replied to the legal doctrines advanced by Mr. Plomer, and remarked, that they were as erroneous as they were novel and dangerous. He then entered at great length into the meaning and import of the ſeveral ſtatutes, regulating the office of Treaſurer; and inſiſted, that it was impoſſible for the moſt ſubtle reaſoner, or expert caſuiſt, to convince their Lordſhips that Lord Melville had not violated the Act of 1786.

Mr. Whitbread proceeded to make his reply. He began by expreſſing his ſurpriſe at the very extraordinary arguments the Learned Counſel (Mr. Plomer) had been driven to: embracing principles, he ſaid, not only dangerous to the public proſperity, but to the very exiſtence of the country. He could not help remarking alſo upon the way in which the Learned Counſel had treated him; but he diſregarded the perſonalities directed againſt him; and only felt regret, that a man of great legal authority and celebrity ſhould have de-

graded himſelf by advancing doctrines to ſupport the innocence of his client, which ought never to have been ſtated in a Britiſh Court of Juſtice—doctrines calculated to put an end to all reſponſibility in public accountants, and to leave the public purſe at the mercy of every individual who had any controul over it. With reſpect to the topics urged againſt himſelf, he ſuppoſed the Learned Counſel imagined, that by adopting biting ſarcaſm, he ſhould irritate his feelings, and throw him off his guard. If ſo, he would be diſappointed. He ſhould imitate the conduct of an individual deſcribed in a celebrated book, read in infancy for amuſement, and at maturity for the ſake of its moral inſtruction—he meant *The Arabian Nights Entertainments*. In that work it was ſtated, that a great and valuable prize was placed on the ſummit of an exceedingly high hill, and that thoſe who went in ſearch of it were directed to look neither to the right nor the left, nor to regard the terrifying noiſes they would be aſſailed with, but to keep a ſteady and unaltered courſe; concluding, that if they turned to look behind them, they would be transformed into ſtones. Many attempted to aſcend, but failed; one adventurer, however, ſtrictly abiding by his inſtructions, and deſpiſing the dangers which ſurrounded him, reached the ſummit, and gained the prize. He therefore ſhould endeavour to imitate that individual—the Learned Counſel might *hiſs* and might *howl*; but he ſhould proceed in the courſe marked out for him, without deviating to the right or the left. His object was, to obtain juſtice againſt a great public delinquent, and he would do it in ſpite of every obſtacle placed in his way. Had Lord Melville made his own defence, he ſaid, he would have been aſhamed of vindicating his conduct by the means which his Counſel had employed, who had made a ſpeech of eight hours to miſlead and miſrepreſent. He had aſſerted, that the Defendant was not bound by the Act of his own framing—that he (Mr. W.) would moſt poſitively deny; but admitting it to be the fact, he was guilty of a breach of the Act antecedent to that ſtatute, by doing that which he had received a compenſation for not doing. In that breach he was guilty of an offence indictable at common law. Mr. Whitbread then proceeded to reply to that part of Mr. Plomer's argument which reſpected the hardſhip impoſed upon his Lordſhip by the ſpecies of proſecution adopted, and ſaid, it was the Defendant's wiſh that it ſhould be ſo. The Houſe of Commons, he ſaid, had originally propoſed to proſecute before the ordinary Tribunal; but the Defendant's friends would have it otherwiſe. The Learned Counſel had alſo dwelt upon the Noble Lord's ſervices. He (Mr. W.) did not deny thoſe ſervices, and thought him entitled to praiſe for his general conduct, excepting with regard to the public treaſure, and that he had abuſed. That was the only crime the Commons charged him with. The Orator then went on, enforcing the neceſſity of keeping the naval treaſure ſacred and apart from every other ſervice. It had its fibrous root, he ſaid, in the induſtry and labour of the meaneſt peaſant, and was a fund that ought not to be expoſed to the poſſibility of riſk or loſs. The Learned Counſel had oſtentatiouſly ſtated that Lord Melville had paid up all his balances. That made no difference in the queſtion. If he had not paid them, he would have been compelled by legal proceſs. But, doing his duty in one inſtance, did not juſtify the omiſſion of it in another. As little would the argument avail him, of his giving up the ſalary and profits of his office. He could not do otherwiſe. An Act of Parliament was paſſed, by which no ſervant of the Public could receive more than 6000l. a year; and, as Lord Melville's places amounted to conſiderably more than that ſum, he could not take credit to himſelf for not receiving that which it was out of his power to receive. But he might have relinquiſhed one of his offices, had he not known from experience that 4000l. a year as Treaſurer of the Navy, was better than 4000l. a year as Third Secretary of State. Mr. Whitbread then touched upon the deſtruction of vouchers; and obſerved, that notwithſtanding Mr. Trotter had made the act excluſively his own, yet their Lordſhips would decide whether it was poſſible that Lord Melville ſhould not have participated in that act. He then referred to the ſeveral Bank Notes iſſued for the public ſervice, and traced to his Lordſhip's private account; introducing, by way of analogy, the ſtory in the "Adventures of a Guinea:"—Firſt, he ſaid, it was given to *a Counſel for gaining a cauſe againſt evidence*—then paſſed into the pocket of the great Earl of Chatham, from him to General Wolfe, and ſo on; but he would aſk, what would have been the gratification of that guinea, had it been ſent from the Exchequer for the naval ſervice of the country? "O, happy guinea, that I am (it would have exclaimed), now ſhall I be conveyed to Portſmouth to clothe the gallant Tar, to adminiſter to his comforts,

or be expended to make his infant and its mother happy!" But what the diſappointment, when, inſtead of being thus honourably employed, it found itſelf thruſt into an *iron cheſt*, for the private uſes of a Treaſurer, or with 3 or 4000 fellow-ſufferers tranſported into Scotland in aid of oſtentatious prodigality, and applied to ſervices that could not be revealed? Their Lordſhips would draw their own concluſion; but he would maintain, that the public money had been intercepted, and applied to the private advantage of the Noble Defendant, in violation of his Lordſhip's contract, in violation of law, and in abuſe of his high office. The identity of certain notes, he ſaid, had been proved with the ſame accuracy as on a trial for forgery; and though it was ſaid that his character was dear to the Defendant as his life, yet if the Managers had proved him guilty, it was their Lordſhips' duty to find him ſo, whatever the conſequences might be to that character. The high and the low were amenable to the ſame law; and if their Lordſhips were convinced of the Noble Defendant's peculation, they were bound to ſay ſo by their verdict. Mr. Whitbread then adverted to Lord Melville's declaration, that he would not account for the application of a ſum of 10,000l. charged againſt him, and aſked, whether a public Accountant ſhould be permitted to ſay, with impunity—"I will not tell you how I have diſpoſed of the public money?" But he would tell their Lordſhips why Lord Melville did not chooſe to divulge the application of that 10,000l. as he had done the 40,000l. to Boyd, Benfield, and Co. It was becauſe the application and the appropriation were excluſively his own—adminiſtered to his own private wants and uſes. With reſpect to that "*Sanctuary of Liberty*," the Houſe of Commons, which the Learned Counſel had taken the liberty to ſneer at and treat contemptuouſly, he ſhould not conclude without noticing the inſult he had conveyed, and in the name of that Houſe of Commons expreſſing its indignation. The Commons Houſe of Parliament, he would tell him, were rightly jealous of their privileges, and muſt not be trifled with, any more than the ſceptre of the Monarch, or the ſcarlet and ermine of their Lordſhips. It was therefore the duty of the Peers of Parliament to enforce the reſpect due to the one, as well as to the other. Mr. Whitbread then called their Lordſhips' attention to Mr. Trotter's evidence; and argued, that if Lord Melville was juſtified in removing the public money from the Bank to Coutts's, he was juſtified alſo in removing it to his own houſe. The ſhort queſtion then was, Did Mr. Trotter remove and uſe the public money with the permiſſion of Lord Melville? He would contend that he muſt have had ſuch permiſſion, and, if ſo, Lord Melville was guilty of *connivance*. With reſpect to the argument, that Lord Melville could not be actuated by ſo baſe a propenſity as that of making advantage of the public money, he would reply, in the words of a Roman Hiſtorian—"That a man might be covetous of another's wealth, and yet profuſe of his own." He again referred to the vouchers, and ſaid, that the deſtruction of papers had always been conſidered as preſumptive evidence of guilt. The *ripping of bottles* was eſteemed ſuch in the caſe of Capt. Donellan and Sir Theodoſius Boughton; and the burning of papers, in which poiſon had been folded up, the ſame in Miſs Blandy's caſe. The Defendant's innocence or guilt was now with their Lordſhips, and he felt aſſured they would decide with juſtice and with honour. After urging theſe and a variety of other topics, which our limits will not permit us to follow, he concluded by obſerving, that as the Commons had entered upon the proſecution without fear, ſo had they, he hoped, concluded it without reproach.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

On this day the anxiety to hear the final determination of this moſt important cauſe attracted crowds beyond what had been preſent on any former day; and many hundreds who had procured tickets were obliged to go away without being able to effect an entrance. The Peereſſes attended in ſuch numbers, that there was ſcarcely accommodation for them. About a quarter before eleven, the Managers, followed by the other Members of the Houſe of Commons, and after them by the Speaker, entered Weſtminſter Hall. The Lords were cloſely ſhut up until 12 o'clock; during which time, the ſeveral articles of Impeachment were read, and the final arrangements made for paſſing judgment in the High Court of Parliament. Their Lordſhips then went in the accuſtomed proceſſion to the Hall. The Peers ſat exactly arranged according to their rank; as they were to be called upon from a paper which the Lord Chancellor held in his hand.

Silence being proclaimed, the Lord Chancellor addreſſed their Lordſhips in the following words:

"Your

"Your Lordſhips having fully conſidered and deliberated upon the ſeveral articles of Impeachment exhibited againſt Henry Viſcount Melville, and the evidence adduced in ſupport thereof, are now to pronounce judgment on the ſeveral queſtions; and the firſt queſtion is this."

His Lordſhip then ſtated the charge contained in this article, and aſked the opinion of each Lord, beginning with the junior in rank preſent, in the following form:

"John Lord Crewe (the junior Baron), what ſays your Lordſhip to this firſt article of charge?"

Lord Crewe anſwered, "Not Guilty, upon my honour," laying his right hand upon his left breaſt.

"James Lord Lauderdale, what ſays your Lordſhip to this firſt article of charge?"

"Guilty, upon my honour."

His Lordſhip then put the queſtion in ſucceſſion to every other Peer, up to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, the Prince of Wales not being preſent. The Lord Chancellor, having taken all the other opinions, gave his own in this form:

"I Thomas Lord Erſkine having fully conſidered and deliberated upon the matter of the firſt article, am of opinion, that Henry Viſcount Melville is not guilty on that article, upon my honour."

All the votes being taken upon the firſt article, ſilence was again proclaimed, and the queſtion put in the ſame manner on the remaining charges, till the whole was gone through. About twenty-five minutes was taken up in collecting the votes on each charge. The whole of the votes were entered about a quarter before three; but it took near an hour more to count the numbers. At twenty minutes before four, the numbers being all caſt up by the clerks, aſſiſted by the agents of the parties, the Lord Chancellor ſpoke as follows:

"MY LORDS,

"A Majority of the Lords have ACQUITTED HENRY VISCOUNT MELVILLE of the HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANOURS charged upon him by the IMPEACHMENT of the COMMONS, and of all things contained therein."

"HENRY VISCOUNT MELVILLE,

"I am to acquaint your Lordſhip, that you ARE ACQUITTED of the ARTICLES of IMPEACHMENT EXHIBITED AGAINST YOU by the COMMONS, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANOURS, and OF ALL THINGS CONTAINED THEREIN."

Lord Melville, who ſtood up while the Lord Chancellor addreſſed him, bowed and retired.

The Lord Chancellor then put the queſtion to adjourn to the Chamber of Parliament; which was immediately ordered.

The following is a correct Copy, from the Journals, of the verdict of the Peers on each article:

On the firſt Article,
Not Guilty 120
Guilty 15—105 Majority.

On the ſecond Article,
Not Guilty 81
Guilty 54—27

On the third Article,
Not Guilty 83
Guilty 52—31

On the fourth Article,
Not Guilty unanimouſly—135

On the fifth Article,
Not Guilty 131*
Guilty 3—128

On the ſixth Article,
Not Guilty 88
Guilty 47—41

On the ſeventh Article,
Not Guilty 85
Guilty 50—35

On the eighth Article,
Not Guilty 121
Guilty 14—107

On the ninth Article,
Not Guilty 121
Guilty 14—107

On the tenth and laſt Article,
Not Guilty 124
Guilty 11—113

The following has been given as a Statement of the manner in which the Peers voted:

GUILTY ON THE FOLLOWING CHARGES.

Lord Chancellor, 2, 3, 6, 7
DUKES—York, 3
Clarence, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10
Kent, 2, 3, 6, 7
Suſſex, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10
Glouceſter, 1, 3, 6, 7, 9
Lord Preſident, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
Lord Privy Seal, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.
DUKES—Norfolk, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8
Somerſet, 2, 3
St. Albans, 2, 3, 6, 7
MARQUIS—Wincheſter, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
Headfort, 2, 3, 6, 7
EARLS—Derby, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
Suffolk, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
Winchelſea, 2, 3
Carliſle, 2, 3, 7

* Lord Suffolk went out.

Oxford,

Oxford, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
Cowper, 2, 6, 7, 8
Stanhope, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Buckinghamſhire, 2
Egremont, 2
Radnor, 2, 3, 6
Mansfield, 2, 3, 6, 7
Groſvenor, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
Forteſcue, 2
Caernarvon, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8
Bredalbane, 2, 3, 6, 7
Stair, 2, 3, 6
Enniſkillin, 7
Donoughmore, 2, 3, 6, 7
Roſlyn, 2, 3, 6, 7
Charleville, 7

VISCOUNT Hereford, 2, 3, 6, 7

BISHOP of St. Aſaph, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9

BARONS—Clifford, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
St. John, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10
Clifton, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7
King, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
Ponſonby, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9
Grantham, 1
Dynevor, 7
Holland, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10
Grantley, 2, 3, 6, 7
Rawdon, 2, 3, 6, 7
Bulkeley, 6, 7
Somers, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8
Fife, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
Grimſton, 2, 3, 6, 7
Gage, 2, 3, 7
Auckland, 2, 3, 6, 7
Oſſory, 2
Dundas, 2, 3, 6, 7
Yarborough, 2, 3, 6, 7
Dawpay, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
Dunſtanville, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9
Minto, 2, 3, 6, 7
Lilford, 2, 3
Carysfort, 2, 3, 6, 7
Ellenborough, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
Lauderdale, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10
Crewe, 2, 3, 6, 7

NOT GUILTY UPON ALL THE CHARGES.

DUKES.

Cumberland	Beaufort
Cambridge	Rutland

MARQUIS.

Saliſbury	Cornwallis
Abercorn	Hertford

EARLS.

Aylesford, (Lord Steward)	Strange, (Athol)
Dartmouth, (Lord Chamberlain)	Mount Edgecumbe
Bridgewater	Digby
Weſtmoreland	Onſlow
Eſſex	Chicheſter
Doncaſter, (Buccleugh)	Powis
Briſtol	Strathmore
Macclesfield	Rothes
Graham, (Montroſe)	Aboyne
Hardwicke	Balcarras, went away after 1ſt Charge
Chatham	Glaſgow
Bathurſt	Weſtmeath
Uxbridge	Longford
Camden	Lucan
	Limerick
	Caledon

VISCOUNTS.

Wentworth	Lowther
Hampden	

BISHOPS.

Bath and Wells	Chicheſter

BARONS.

Spencer (Blandford)	Mulgrave
Hay	Bradford
Boſton	Stuart, (Moray)
Irby	Harewood
Cathcart	Rolle
Rodney	Carrington
Elliot	Bayning
Berringdon	Bolton
Berwick	Northwick
Montague	Eldon
Hawkeſbury	St. Helen's
Kenyon	Thomond
Brayſbrook	Arden
Amherſt	Sheffield
Douglas	Aſhburnham
Douglas, (Morton)	

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(*Continued from page* 389.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *May* 5.

THE Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Ten Millions Exchequer, Tea Duty, Expo[illegible] and Imports, Snuff and Tobacco, Witneſſes Liability, Wine Duty, Iriſh Ordnance, Regulation, Admiral Duckworth's Annuity, and ſeveral other Bills.

Petitions

Petitions againſt the Slave Importation Prevention Bill were preſented by the Duke of Clarence and Lord Hawkeſbury.

Several Petitions were alſo preſented againſt the Inſolvent Debtors' Bill. The Bill was then read a ſecond time, the diſcuſſion on its principle being deferred, by conſent of Lord Holland, and the oppoſers of the meaſure, till Monday next.

TUESDAY, *May* 6.—The Houſe was occupied in a long diſcuſſion on the principles of the American Intercourſe Bill: a motion by Lord Sheffield, for diſcharging the order for the 2d reading, was negatived, and the Bill was read a 2d time.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 7.—After ſome private buſineſs, Petitions were heard againſt the Slave Importation Prevention Bill; and on the motion of the Duke of Clarence, that the Petitioners ſhould be heard by themſelves, or their Counſel, a long diſcuſſion took place; in which Lords Grenville, Ellenborough, St. John, Derby, Auckland, and the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, expreſſed their diſapprobation of admitting Petitioners to be heard, by Counſel at their Bar on every occaſion, and particularly on ſubjects of great national policy.

The Duke of Clarence, Lords Eldon, Hawkeſbury, and Weſtmorland, contended for the right of petition, and that the Petitioners ſhould be allowed to ſupport their caſe by Counſel. The diſcuſſion at length terminated in an order being made that Counſel ſhould be called in; when Meſſrs. Adam and Scarlett were heard upon the part of the Petitioners from Jamaica and the Bahama Iſlands; after which the Bill was read a ſecond time.

THURSDAY, *May* 8.—Lord Beauchamp, late Mr. Lygon, took the oaths and his ſeat.

FRIDAY, *May* 9.—A report from the Committee of Privileges was received, ſtating, that the Duke of Rutland had no claim to the Barony of Roos; that the ſame was in abeyance; and that the Co-heirs of the laſt Lord Roos were, Sir H. Cunliffe, the Earl of Eſſex, and Lady H. Fitzgerald.

MONDAY, *May* 12.—The Houſe was occupied for ſome time on the American Intercourſe Bill; Lord Hawkeſbury propoſed to limit its duration to the 1ſt July, 1807: this amendment was ſupported by Lord Sheffield; and oppoſed by Lords Hobart, Caernarvon, and Auckland, after which the amendment was negatived.

TUESDAY, *May* 13.—The American Intercourſe Bill was read a 3d time and paſſed.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 14.—Earl Spencer moved an Addreſs to his Majeſty, thanking him for his gracious Meſſage of yeſterday; which was ordered.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

On the motion for conſidering the Debtors' Bill in a Committee,

Lord Ellenborough oppoſed it; and obſerved, that from the returns on the table, above one half of the debtors confined in the metropolis had thrown themſelves into priſon ſince Michaelmas Term, on the ſpeculation of an Act of Inſolvency.

The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Holland, and Earl Moira, ſtrenuouſly ſupported the Bill; and Lord Eldon oppoſed its going into a Committee. On a diviſion there were, Contents 11—Non Contents 5.—The Bill was then committed.

THURSDAY, *May* 15.—Several amendments, propoſed by Lord Holland, were made in the Inſolvent Debtors' Bill.

FRIDAY, *May* 16.—On the order for the 3d reading of the Slave Importation Reſtriction Bill,

The Duke of Clarence made an energetic oppoſition to the meaſure, and moved, that a certain part of the title of the Bill ſhould be omitted.

The Earl of Suffolk, the Biſhops of London and St. Aſaph, the Duke of Glouceſter, and Lords Darnley, Holland, Grenville, Ellenborough, Sidmouth, and Auckland, ſpoke in favour of the Bill, and ſeverally pledged themſelves to uſe every effort to aboliſh ſo infamous a traffic.

The Marquis of Sligo, the Earl of Weſtmoreland, and Lords Eldon and Hawkeſbury, ſpoke at conſiderable length againſt the Bill; after which a diviſion took place; when there were, Contents 43—Non Contents 18—Majority 25.—The Bill was then read a 3d time and paſſed.

The Slave Importation Bill was read a third time, and ordered back to the Commons.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *May* 5.

A NEW writ was ordered for Cheſter, in the room of W. Egerton, Eſq. deceaſed.

The Weſt India Indemnity Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, on the exportation of iron, it was reſolved, that the export duty be raiſed from one to three per cent. and that a countervailing duty be impoſed on all iron exported from Ireland.

TUESDAY, *May* 6.—Mr. Windham moved the order of the day for a Committee on the Bill for repealing the additional Force Act.

Mr. Johnſtone oppoſed the Speaker's leaving the chair; as the plan now ſubmitted could not poſſibly repair the injury which the repeal of the preſent Act would produce: in ſhort, he conſidered the project of Mr. Windham as wholly inadequate.

General Graham ſupported the plan of limited ſervice; and contended that it was a practice which generally prevailed on the Continent; and that in France, in particular, a ſoldier could not get married without a *congee* of eight years' ſervice to entitle him to the notice of his miſtreſs.

Lord Caſtlereagh wiſhed Miniſters to abſtain from puſhing the repeal too far, and to reflect upon the high reſponſibility which would attach to them, ſhould any bad conſequence reſult from ſuch a ſtep; particularly after they had been ſo repeatedly cautioned to deſiſt. He then went into a long calculation of the number of men raiſed under the Army of Reſerve and the Additional Force Acts. Theſe, he obſerved, on a comparative view, at the end of the preſent year, would have a deficit of 25,000 men; to which were to be added the uſual caſualties, amounting to about 15,000. Mr. Windham, he ſaid, now propoſed to diſband nine veteran battalions, about 6000 men; and the Militia was to go to waſte, which could not be eſtimated at leſs than 32,000 men, excluſive of the Militia of Scotland; of courſe it followed, that 40,000 recruits muſt be found for the Regular Army for the ſervice of next year. Theſe facts, he truſted, would induce the Houſe ſeriouſly to pauſe before they repealed the Additional Force Act. He then detailed the monthly produce of the Additional Force Act, and deſcanted upon its growing importance; inferring the danger and impolicy of its repeal at the preſent time.

Lord H. Petty replied, in a ſpeech of great length, to the arguments againſt the Bill; in the courſe of which he obſerved, that the meaſure before the Houſe did not affect either Ireland or Scotland, but ſolely England; and he contended, that the repeal of the Additional Force Act was founded upon the complete failure of all the objects that it had in view. He then proceeded to read a counter-ſtatement to that ſubmitted by Lord Caſtlereagh, comprehending the men raiſed in England only, arguing that it was unfair to ſtate the aggregate numbers for the empire. He went on to notice the enormous penalties with which the country was charged through the failure of the Bill, and concluded by giving the motion his warmeſt ſupport.

Mr. Babington and Col. Bagwell ſupported the Repeal Bill; and mentioned inſtances in which the principles of the Additional Force Act had been groſsly violated.

Mr. Lee followed on the ſame grounds; and obſerved, that though the papers on the table made it appear that 150 men had been raiſed in the county of Cork, in fact not a ſingle man had been obtained. The ſame obſervation applied to Galway, Down, and Waterford; the latter place had not raiſed two men. The ſame ill ſucceſs had attended the operation of the Bill in ſeveral counties in England. In Yorkſhire, inſtead of its producing 5674, only 470 were to be obtained.

Mr. Percival took a comparative view of the two Bills; and contended, that the one propoſed to be repealed had produced laſt year 9000 men in aid of the regular army: he added, that the ſyſtem of limited ſervice would be the ruin of the Artillery; as men in that ſervice were not good ſoldiers in leſs than ſeven years. The annual waſte of the army, by caſualtiçs, was reckoned at 15,000. On the other ſide, the general recruiting ſervice produced, on an average, 11,000 every year; and the Bill that it was now propoſed to repeal, produced,

produced, at the loweſt calculation, 9000, which left a regular increaſe to the army of 5000 annually. The plan, however, which was propoſed in place of this ſyſtem, was one that did not promiſe any increaſe at all. He proceeded at much length to point out the inefficacy of the propoſed meaſure; and inſiſted that the preſent Act would be much more efficient.

Mr. Fox ſaid, he wiſhed the Bill to be repealed, becauſe he was convinced that it had done much miſchief. Many, however, who ſupported the Bill, diſapproved of the only part of it that made it in any degree operative. They profeſſed to be enemies to the double bounties: and yet, if they were to be taken away, how was it to be ſuppoſed that a ſingle recruit could be got for the regular army: they agreed, that although for eighteen months nobody could underſtand the Bill, yet now it was grown quite intelligible, and therefore would be productive. As to diſcouraging the Volunteers, or diſſolving them, he did not ſee how the difference between the June allowance and the Auguſt could produce that effect. He repeated the ſtatements on recruiting which were made on a former occaſion, to ſhow that there was a deficiency of nearly 1000 men between the number raiſed in the firſt three months of laſt year, and the ſame period of the preſent; and as to the ſyſtem of limited ſervice, he was perfectly convinced that it was a meaſure of ſafety.

Mr. Canning replied in ſtrong terms to the remarks of Mr. Fox. He was followed by the

Lord Advocate of Scotland, who ſaid, that in his country the Bill had ſcarcely produced a man; and that it was deſtructive of recruiting for the regular army.

At one in the morning a diviſion was called for, but none took place.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 7.—After ſome diſcuſſion on the Iriſh Ways and Means, the Secretary at War brought up the Army Eſtimates, for a month only; as the Mutiny Bill will expire on the 24th inſtant, and then it will be neceſſary to introduce another, founded on eſtimates for another month, till the new military meaſures propoſed to the Houſe ſhall be adopted. The Eſtimates were laid on the table.

Lord H. Petty informed the Houſe, that arrangements were making to recover the very large balance due from the Barrack Department to the public.

A Clauſe was introduced in the Additional Force Repeal Bill, to prevent the penalties which are due under the Act from being enforced, and to cauſe thoſe which have been paid to be refunded.

THURSDAY, *May* 8.—After ſome routine buſineſs had been diſpoſed of,

Sir J. Newport, in the Committee of Ways and Means, opened the

ANNUAL BUDGET FOR IRELAND.

He was ſorry that he could not congratulate his country on the flouriſhing ſtate of the Iriſh Revenue; but the deficiency was owing, in a great meaſure, to the want of arrangements ſimilar to thoſe which exiſted in Great Britain. Thoſe arrangements, it was the intention of the Iriſh Government to introduce. The official value of the exports for the laſt year, was 5,202,000l; which was greater than it had been any year ſince 1792; and from the increaſed price of the articles of export ſince that time, he was convinced that the real value of the exports was at leaſt equal to what it had been in that year, which was conſidered as the moſt favourable to the trade of Ireland. The export of Linen alſo was not inferior laſt year to what it had been at that period. There were, however, ſome ſure ſymptoms of the returning proſperity of Ireland. The firſt was the exchange; which had kept at a rate more ſteadily low, for the laſt four months, than it had done for ſeveral preceding years. He alſo adverted to the moderate terms on which the Iriſh Loan had been contracted for, and ſhowed that the difference in favour of the public between thoſe of the laſt and the preſent year, was 15s. 1d. per cent. The Supply for the year, including Ireland's proportion of the joint charges of the Empire, would be 8,175,197l., and to cover that Supply, the Ways and Means would amount to 9,180,200l. Toward theſe, muſt be reckoned a ſum of 139,000l. in the hands of the Collectors, 140,000l. of which had been paid in advance to the Ordnance, and which would be repaid; 109,000l. as the ſhare of the profits of a Lottery; and 127,450l. which was the ſhare that Ireland was entitled to of that Million which his Majeſty had given from the amount of prizes, to alleviate the burdens of his people. He alſo propoſed to raiſe 500,000l. by Treaſury Bills. The Product of the

Revenue

Revenue of Ireland, for the year ending Jan. 1806, was 3,520,000l. This ſum it was his intention to increaſe to 3,800,000l. The new Taxes were ſuch as would not be burthenſome on the poorer claſſes: the firſt was a tax of 3s. 6d. per cwt. on brown Sugar; which on 442,000 cwt. would produce 64,000l., or, to take it in round numbers, 60,000l. The preſent duty on unwrought iron was 12s. a ton; inſtead of this, he ſhould propoſe a duty of 2s. per hundred on all Ruſſian and Swediſh iron. This would be both an increaſe to the revenue, and would be giving a preference to Britiſh iron. Alſo a tax of 20 per cent on Tea of a leſſer value than 2s. 6d. per lb. The object of this was, to prevent frauds on the revenue, and to keep up the duties which had been laid on Teas of a higher price. Next was an entire new arrangement of the Stamp Duties; and he looked to an increaſe of revenue as much from the arrangement, as from the additional duties that he ſhould propoſe. In law proceedings, at preſent, the Attornies charged for Stamp Duties to Proceſſes where no ſtamp was put; this money ſhould go into the public purſe. He alſo meant to ſubject Attornies to a duty of 1l. if they had not practiſed three years, and 3l. if they had practiſed more than that time. On Probates of Wills, where the property exceeded 3,500l. was to be a duty of two per cent. On Mortgages, when exceeding the ſum of 5000l., a duty equal to the Britiſh. On Deeds of Sale, a Stamp Duty of 10s. Stamps on Receipts of Legacies exceeding 500l., and a Stamp of 6d. on every Entry or Diſcharge of Goods imported, where the duty amounted to 5l. He next proceeded to the conſideration of the Diſtilleries, and ſtated that he ſhould move for the taking off 8 per cent. of the bounty on the large ſtills, and the whole bounty on ſtills of 500 gallons. This regulation would produce at leaſt 70,000l. annually. Alſo a new arrangement in the collection of the Malt Duties, which would gain 60,000l. He then dwelt for a conſiderable time on the balances which had remained in the hands of the deceaſed or diſcharged collectors. Inſtead of being reduced in the courſe of the laſt year, they had increaſed from 138,000l. to 220,000l. In many caſes both the collectors and their ſureties were dead, and there was no means of recovering thoſe balances; but he believed that a ſum of 130,000l. was recoverable. After a few general obſervations on the improving proſperity of Ireland, he concluded by moving his firſt reſolution, "that a ſupply of 2,000,000l. be granted to his Majeſty."

Mr. Foſter ſuggeſted, that as all the new taxes were only deſigned to pay the intereſt of the Loan, ſome means ſhould be taken for raiſing a greater portion of the Supplies within the year; as the debt of Ireland had increaſed from 32,000,000l., which it was at the time of the Union, to 64,000,000l. He alſo objected to increaſing the debt of Ireland to ſo great an amount, on the ground of its depriving that country of ſuch large ſums in the payment of intereſt. He computed, that it paid to Great Britain, as intereſt on debt, the ſum of 2,000,000l. annually, beſide the drains which abſentees occaſioned. He likewiſe ſuggeſted, that the exchange of Ireland ſhould be placed on a more regular footing; which would be a certain way of increaſing the proſperity of that country, to which event he looked forward with confidence. The Committee were afterwards occupied for a conſiderable time in diſcuſſing the items of the Budget; and Sir J. Newport's reſolutions were then carried.

Lord H. Petty moved for a Committee on the Property Tax Bill; on which

Mr. W. Smith ſaid, that the Bill was ſtill extremely oppreſſive. He objected particularly to the diſcloſures which it enforced; and to charging the ſame rate of taxation upon incomes that were but temporary, as upon thoſe that were permanent. His next objection was to the immenſe number of Officers employed in the aſſeſſment and collection of this tax; men who were certainly the aſſeſſors and collectors of all other taxes, who might, with their employers, bear the reputation of very active and ſedulous men in the diſcharge of their duty; but whoſe activity, he was ſorry to ſay, conſiſted moſt frequently in being extremely troubleſome and ſevere upon thoſe committed to their official attention. He concluded with repeating, that his grand objection was to the unjuſt principle of taxing all incomes alike.

Sir R. Buxton and Sir H. Mildmay ſeverally objected to the Bill upon nearly the ſame principles.

Mr. Percival ſupported the Bill, from a conviction of its being the beſt mode

of taxation,—and after a few words from Lord H. Petty and Mr. Elliſon in favour of the Bill, and from Meſſrs. S. Stanhope, Wilberforce, and Roſe, againſt the impoſition of a tax on ſmall incomes, the Bill was read a 2d time.

FRIDAY, *May* 9.—The Supplies for the Army were voted for one month.

The Additional Force Repeal Bill was ordered to be engroſſed, and read a third time on Tueſday.

On the queſtion for a Committee on the Pig-Iron Duty Bill,

Mr. Curwen took a general view of the effects which it would have of increaſing the price of various articles in which iron is uſed, particularly ſhipbuilding. To the expenſe of iron-railways it was computed this tax would add 500l. per mile; its effect upon coals, in conſequence of the quantity of iron uſed in mining and carriage, would be 1s. per chaldron; and it would increaſe the farmer's expenſes at the rate of 12s. for every horſe.

Mr. S. Wortley followed on the ſame grounds; as did Meſſrs. Mordaunt, Laſcelles, Wilberforce, Francis, Canning, Roſe, and Lord A. Hamilton, each of whom mentioned various ways in which this tax would fall heavy on the public at large. Mr. W. in particular obſerved, that though it would not produce to the Treaſury more than 200,000l., yet a tax of nearly a million would be levied by it on the public.

Lord H. Petty ſupported the tax on the ground, that of a choice of evils, this was better than any other.

Mr. Fox ſaid, that he did not approve of the principle of this or any other tax that had been levied for theſe 30 years: but the tax on iron he did not conceive to be ſo injurious as had been repreſented.—The Houſe then divided—For the Motion 119—Againſt it 101—Majority 18.

MONDAY, *May* 12.—Mr. H. Martin took the oaths and his ſeat for Kintale.

Mr. Johnſtone begged to be informed, whether the report was true, of Government having received advice of a peace having been concluded with Scindia? to which

Mr. Creevey anſwered, that though the diſpatches did not confirm that event, yet it was extremely probable.

Lord H. Petty brought down a Meſſage from his Majeſty, reſpecting the proviſion to be made for the family of Earl Nelſon. The Meſſage requeſted the Houſe to take into its conſideration the beſt means of enabling his Majeſty to ſettle an annuity of 5000l. on Earl Nelſon during his life; and alſo for enabling his Majeſty to iſſue 120,000l. for the purchaſe of a houſe and lands, to be annexed to the dignity of the family of Nelſon.

In a Committee on the Property Bill, a long converſation enſued on the different clauſes in ſucceſſion as they were read.

They were ſupported by Mr. Leigh, Mr. Vanſittart, Sir H. Mildmay, Mr. Robſon, Mr. Fuller, and other Gentlemen.

In the further conſideration of the Bill in the Committee, a clauſe was propoſed by Mr. Ballard, containing an exemption in favour of perſons holding certain manorial rights. It was rejected in a diviſion by 110 to 10.

Mr. Buxton propoſed an exemption of 8l. per cent. on dwelling-houſes, and 5l. per cent. on farm houſes, in conſideration of repairs. After a long diſcuſſion, it was negatived by 129 to 51.

Mr. Francis propoſed an amendment, to the effect of rendering the tax on profits ariſing from Exchequer Bills payable in the ſame manner as that on funded property. He, however, declined preſſing it to a diviſion, from an underſtanding with Lord H. Petty, that it was to become the ſubject of future conſideration.

The next clauſe which excited arduous diſcuſſion, was that for exempting from the tax the property of Foreigners in the Funds. This produced a debate of much length; but the original clauſe was carried without a diviſion.

TUESDAY, *May* 13.—On the order of the day for the 3d reading of the Additional Force Repeal Bill,

Sir J. Pulteney repeated his former objections to the meaſure, inſiſting that its operation would not be felt in leſs than ſeven years; and he blamed the practice of recruiting for a limited ſervice as a dangerous innovation.

General Loftus approved of the Bill, on the ground that it would prevent the numerous deſertions which had lately taken place; though he could not but condemn the intention of limited recruiting.

Mr. York cenſured the delay which had taken place on the ſubject of the Bill; and contended that it went to deſtroy

deſtroy that great reſource, the raiſing of men by ballot. He then recapitulated the numbers raiſed under the Additional Force Act; dwelt with conſiderable force on the impropriety of throwing aſide ſo productive an Act; and concluded by oppoſing the farther progreſs of the Bill.

Mr. Windham went at ſome length into a vindication of his Bill, and repeated his former arguments in its favour; after which it was read a 3d time.

In a Committee on his Majeſty's Meſſage, relative to Earl Nelſon's Annuity, an Addreſs was ordered in anſwer to the meſſage.

Mr. Roſe wiſhed to know how the 120,000l. was intended to be applied?

Lord H. Petty replied, that it was in contemplation to appropriate 90,000l. for the purchaſe of an eſtate and a houſe; to reſerve 10,000l. for ſuch repairs as might be neceſſary; and to beſtow 10,000l. on each of the ſiſters of his Lordſhip.

Mr. Francis expreſſed his opinion, that the arrangement was too extravagant for the preſent ſituation of the country; adding, that it was more than had been done for the great Duke of Marlborough.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 14.—In a Committee of Supply, 10,000l. were granted to the Governors of Bethlem Hoſpital.

CONDUCT OF THE EARL OF ST. VINCENT.

Mr. Jeffery prefaced his motion by obſerving, that he had originally entered upon this buſineſs without previous conſultation; but he had been impelled to it by the lofty eulogiums which had been paſſed on that Nobleman by his partial friends: at firſt he was not aware of the magnitude of his taſk; but now, he could only regret that it had not fallen into abler hands. His principal charge againſt Earl St. Vincent was, a groſs neglect in the building and repairing of ſhips. He took a view of the ſtate of the Navy during the late war; and contended that the ſhips which were built during his Lordſhip's adminiſtration, were by no means equal to the annual deſtruction. As to the ſpeculation of building fifty ſail of the line in the King's yards annually, he wiſhed he could ſee it; but he believed it to be impracticable. The Earl not only neglected the uſual means, but all other modes; for he actually launched only ten ſhips of the line; three of the ſix in the King's, and ſeven of thoſe in the merchant's yards, were completed without his aſſiſtance. Of the three that he launched from the King's yards, one was nine-tenths, another three-fourths, and the third, four-tenths, completed by his predeceſſors, and the laſt of them launched in May 1804. Though his predeceſſors left him 15 ſhips building, his Lordſhip had only left to his ſucceſſors nine in that ſtate, and theſe requiring three years to finiſh them. Not half had been done which his predeceſſors had accompliſhed in a ſimilar period; and had he continued the whole average number of his predeceſſors, it would not have been equal to what the ſituation of the country required, and the impaired ſtate of the navy. He condemned the Earl's conduct reſpecting the building in merchants' yards, as capricious and dangerous: he had alſo, at a time of neceſſity, wantonly diſcharged workmen, many of whom, he aſſerted, had gone to the enemy's yards; and by his illiberal conduct he had diſguſted every body, at a period when the Navy was running to deſtruction. The Hon. Member then read ſeveral letters from the docks, deſcribing the ſad want of timber under which they laboured, within a few weeks of the iſſue of preſs-warrants. He flattered himſelf that he had proved what he undertook, and had ſhown inſtances of ſhameful neglect. Was this the way to ſerve the Navy? He ſhould look at ſome of the conſequences. By refuſing the tenders, we have been compelled to loſe 200,000l. in the neceſſity of giving 36l. per ton for ten ſhips, which we could then have had ſo much cheaper, and thoſe veſſels too might have been now in a ſtate of great forwardneſs. The late victories of Lord Nelſon, Sir R. Strachan, and Sir J. Duckworth, were, he concluded, all due to the exertions of Lords Barham and Melville. He next touched on the repairs which, in October 18, 1801, were required by 120 ſhips; but he aſſerted that, according to the ſyſtem upon which repairing was then conducted, they would have taken 20 years to be got ready; and added, that though the Earl found 101 ſail of the line when he came into office, he was not entitled to the exceſs of 22 over that number; as he left only 88 when he reſigned. He threw upon his Lordſhip all the blame of deficiency of timber; contended that, under his adminiſtration,

tion, the Britiſh Navy was verging faſt towards ruin; and deprecated the preſent great appointment of his Lordſhip, as one which he had by no means merited. He concluded with recapitulating his charges, and moving a reſolution, "That his Lordſhip had been guilty of groſs negligence, miſconduct, and dereliction of duty."

M. Dent ſeconded the motion; but merely that the queſtion might be put, as he was convinced that in a Committee the conduct of the Earl would be fully vindicated.

After ſome remarks by the Speaker and Lord Howick on the unparliamentary manner in which Mr. Jeffery had proceeded, he having read his ſpeech from a manuſcript,

Admiral Markham entered upon a refutation of the various ſtatements of the mover. He obſerved, that the number of ſhips of the line built in the eight years preceding Lord St. Vincent's adminiſtration would be 24; and comparing with that the period of that Lord's adminiſtration, from his acceſſion to office in March 1801, to his departure in May 1804, the total number was ten in a period of little better than three years; which ſo far proved no deficiency. It alſo appeared, that when he came into office, he found upon the ſlips building but 16 ſail of the line; whereas on his departure from office, he left 18 in forwardneſs upon the ſtocks. Beſides which he added, that the Admiralty had nothing to do with the building of ſhips. The Earl, who had done his part in ordering the building, was not to blame for tardineſs in the execution. The Ocean, the Impregnable, and many other ſhips of the line, had been many years in building. The Caledonia was ordered to be laid down in 1795, and for the building of which 1000l. was voted that year; 1000l. in 1796; 1000l. in 1797; 40,000l. in 1804; and 10,000l. in 1805; yet her frame was not ſet up till that year, by 30 men and ſix boys; and the calculation was, that it would take 90 men to complete her for launching in nine months. He inſiſted that the Earl was entitled to great credit for many parts of his conduct while in office, particularly his arrangements for providing what the country then wanted more than ſhips, namely, ſeamen to man the Channel Fleet. For this purpoſe, he had taken the men out of the firſt-rates and frigates, and thereby effected a purpoſe ſo eſſential to the ſafety of the country; ſo that at the end of an eight years war, he was thereby enabled to man 20 additional ſail of the line; while he increaſed the number of frigates from 183 to 195, and the total of the Navy from 295 to 371. With reſpect to the breaking up of ſhips, he added, that this was done in purſuance of the directions of the Navy Board; and in the ſmall craft certainly great diminution took place, and a vaſt number of rotten old tubs had been got rid of, that were uſeleſs and not worth repairs; they were turned into money, the expenſe of ſhip-keeping ſaved, and the warrant-officers, who would have been occupied uſeleſsly in that way, turned over to new ſhips that were building, as a proviſion for them. He proceeded to ſhow, from a variety of examples, the enormous prices charged at the merchants' yards, upon no leſs than 18 ſail of ſhips, repaired in 10 years from 1783 to 1792, as a fair criterion to judge of the policy of employing them. In one ſhip the charge for repairs was 12,392l., when the charge for building her new at the ſame time would have been only 7,943l.; the other inſtances were equally ſtriking. As to the Dock Yards, he inſiſted that the papers on the table proved, that not a man was diſmiſſed capable of doing duty; many of the men, who had long received the higheſt wages in the dock-yards, were actually blind, and others lame, diſabled, and moving on crutches: thoſe, to the amount of 327 men, to whom, in the year 1800, 28,024l. wages were paid, were ſuperannuated by Lord St. Vincent. At Plymouth, 76 were diſcharged, of a ſimilar deſcription, to whom, in 1800 and 1801, 10,943l. wages was paid. Now, ſome of thoſe were put upon allowance greater than uſual, amounting to 4,529l., and others ſuperannuated, upon allowances to the amount of 2,264l. 11s. The uſual allowance of 20l. per annum, had, in thoſe caſes, been increaſed to 24l.; and the allowance of 24l. to 28l.; while to the rope-makers, and others diſcharged, to whom no ſuch allowance had ever been uſual, 20l. a year had been allowed. He next combated the aſſertion, that no credit was due to Earl St. Vincent for the late victories; as it was a fact, that Lord Nelſon, Sir J. Duckworth, and Sir R. Strachan, had all been ſelected by him for principal commands. With reſpect to the appointment of a

maſter-

maſter-builder, he ſtated the conſequence to be, that the expedition ſecured by this arrangement, reduced to certainty the building within one year, with the number of artificers now in the yards, 55 ſail of the line; for the maſter-builder had pledged himſelf to launch the Caledonia and Union, two firſt rates, now with their frames upon the ſlips, which were about 1-4th part done, in nine months more, with the work of 90 men each; or, if to be allowed time for ſeaſoning, then in two years from their commencement. He adduced a number of other proofs in ſupport of theſe propoſitions, and ſaid, that this new builder had ſo arranged the order of working, by diſtributing the artificers, as to engage to keep the whole Channel Fleet in repair, and build two ſhips of the line every year beſide. He proceeded to inſtance many of the frauds which had been committed by contracting builders: and concluded, with hoping that he had vindicated the Earl from the aſperſions that had been caſt on him.

Lord Garlies ſpoke in praiſe of the conduct of Earl St. Vincent.

Lord Howick went over the ſame grounds as Admiral Markham; and ſtated, that among the advantages of his Lordſhip's adminiſtration, he had formed a plan for procuring a ſupply of timber from Dalmatia, and 40,000 trees had actually been felled in that country; but they had now fallen into the poſſeſſion of the enemy.

Meſſrs. Fox, Markham, and Bankes, ſeverally ſpoke againſt the motion, and praiſed the conduct of Earl St. Vincent; and Mr. Jeffery's motion was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr. Fox afterwards declared, that from a conviction of the charge being frivolous and groundleſs, he ſhould move, "That it appears to this Houſe, that the conduct of the Earl of St. Vincent, in his late Naval Adminiſtration, has given an additional luſtre to his exalted character, and merits the approbation of the Houſe."

Meſſrs. Yorke, S. Bourne, and Tierney, ſupported this motion; and Meſſrs. Wilberforce, Banks, Percival, and Canning, oppoſed it, on the ground of no notice having been given.—Mr. Fox's motion was agreed to without a diviſion.

THURSDAY, *May* 15. The Mutiny, Iriſh Loan, and Iriſh Treaſury Bills' Bills were paſſed.

A long debate enſued on different clauſes in the Property Tax, particularly that exacting a pittance from the precarious incomes of labouring perſons; in which Meſſrs. Francis and W. Smith made ſtrong appeals to the feelings of the Houſe.

A ſubſequent diſcuſſion took place upon an amendment propoſed by Mr. Wilberforce, for exempting from the tax on profeſſional incomes, ſo much of their amount as ſhall be paid in life-aſſurances for the proviſion of wives or children after the death of the party. It was ſupported by Mr. Babington and Mr. S. Smith, but oppoſed by Mr. Vanſittart, and negatived without a diviſion.

Several additional clauſes were propoſed by Mr. Vanſittart, and particularly one for ſubjecting to the tax all Exchequer Bills, and other unfunded ſtock, the intereſt of which is paid out of the revenue, to commence from the 10th of October; which, after a ſuggeſtion from Alderman Curtis, that the tax ſhould commence on the 5th of July, was ſettled as for the former day.

FRIDAY, *May* 16. The Iriſh Bank Annuity Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Robſon brought forward his motion reſpecting the immenſe ſums of money expended for Barracks, and which, laſt year alone, amounted to upwards of 2,300,000l. He congratulated the Houſe upon the ſyſtem of inquiry, which was now going forward; and moved for "A liſt of ſuch barns as had been occupied as barracks, for the ſervice of Government, in the diſtrict of Sandown, with the dates at which they were reſpectively taken, and the weekly or annual rent from the time they were ſo taken."

Lord H. Petty obſerved, that the motion was unneceſſary, as another arrangement, which compriſed the Barrack Department, had already taken place; to this Mr. Robſon replied with much warmth; and accuſed Miniſters of a wiſh to prevent a proper inquiry into ſo criminal a miſapplication of the public money.

His motion was at length put and carried; but a variety of other motions by Mr. R. on the ſame ſubject were got rid of by the previous queſtion.

SATURDAY, *May* 17. A meſſage from the Lords informed the Houſe their Lordſhips had agreed to the Slave Bill.

Bills to regulate the Offices of the Receiver

Receiver General of the Exciſe, and Poſt Offices, were brought in, read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday, and printed.

The Frankling Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Adjourned to Monday.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 20.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, to grant general repriſals againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the King of Pruſſia and of the Town of Pappenburgh; and to prepare a Commiſſion for iſſuing letters of marque and repriſals to act againſt the enemy:—and alſo the Declaration of the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, to the Miniſters of friendly and neutral Powers, reſident at this Court; which announces the blockade of the coaſt, &c. from the Elbe to Breſt inclusive.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 20.

Copy of a Letter to the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Iſlands.

Agamemnon, at Sea,
March 24.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that this morning at day light, (Martinique bearing S. 81 deg. W. diſtance 170 miles), two ſail were ſeen to windward, evidently a frigate in chace of a brig, ſteering large under a preſs of ſail. Capt. M'Kenzie, of the Carysfort, ſoon made himſelf known to me by ſignal, and that the chace was an enemy; the Carysfort having been in chace 30 hours, and, by the greateſt perſeverance and attention, kept ſight of her the whole night, the enemy manœuvering in a maſterly ſtyle the whole time. At half paſt ſeven, finding ſhe could not croſs us, ſhe ſurrendered, and proved to be the French National brig la Lutine, Monſ. Crocquet Dechateurs, Commander, from l'Orient, bound to Martinique, out 33 days, and had not made any capture; ſhe is a remarkable fine veſſel, quite new, mounts 18 guns, two of which were thrown overboard during the chace, is well appointed in every reſpect, ſails uncommonly faſt, and is, in my opinion, well calculated for his Majeſty's ſervice.

I have, &c.

E. BARRY, Captain.

This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of the Spaniſh National Schooner Argonauta by Captain Mundy, of his Majeſty's ſhip Hydra, after a chace of 230 miles.—Alſo an account of the capture, by the boats of his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Serpent, of the Spaniſh Guarda Coſta the St. Chriſto Vil Pano, from Havannah, in Truxillo Bay. In this action, Mr. Wm. Parſul, the Second Lieutenant, Mr. Charles Trace, Maſter's Mate, Mr. Samuel Niſbett, Midſhipman, and Mr. Thomas Scriven, the Purſer, together with the ſeamen, all deſerve the higheſt praiſe. They boarded the Enemy under a very heavy fire from great guns and ſmall arms. The Spaniſh Captain, Don Juan Chriſterel Tierro, and 25 others, eſcaped by jumping overboard, and ſwimming on ſhore. Forty men, including Officers, were, however, taken priſoners.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 24.

Copy of a Letter tranſmitted by Admiral Lord Gardner to W. Marſden, Eſq.

Active, at Sea, April 27,
1806.

MY LORD,

I do myſelf the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that his Majeſty's ſhip under my command has this day captured the French ſchooner les Amis, a Letter of Marque of four 6-pounders, and twenty-men, belonging to Cayenne, and bound thither with a cargo of wine and various merchandizes from Bourdeaux.

I have the honour, &c.

R. H. MOUBRAY.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 2.

The King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified, by the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Miniſters of Friendly and Neutral Powers reſiding at this Court, that, in conſequence of ſubſequent advices, the Blockade announced to the ſaid Miniſters on the 8th of April laſt, ſhall not extend to the River Trave.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JUNE 2.

Copy of an Enclosure from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B., Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Fleet employed in the Channel, Soundings, &c. to Wm. Marſden, Eſq., dated on board the Hibernia, off Uſhant, the 27th of laſt Month.

His

His Majesty's Ship Pallas, St. Martin's-Road, Isle Ree, May 10.

SIR,

The French trade having been kept in port of late, in a great measure by their knowledge of the exact situation of his Majesty's cruisers, constantly announced at the signal posts, it appeared to me to be some object, as there was nothing better in view, to endeavour to stop this practice. Accordingly, the two posts at la Pointe de la Roche were demolished; next, that of Caliola; then two in l'Ance de Repos, one of which Lieutenant Haswell and Mr. Hillier, the gunner, took in a neat stile, from upwards of 100 militia.

The marines and boats' crews behaved exceedingly well; all the flags have been brought off, and the houses built by Government burnt to the ground.

Yesterday too, the zeal of Lieutenant Norton, of the Frisk cutter, and Lieutenant Gregory, of the Contest gun-brig, induced them to volunteer to flank the battery on Point d'Equillon, while we should attack it by land in the rear, but it was carried at once; and one of fifty men, who were stationed to the three 36-pounders, was made prisoner, the rest escaped. The battery is laid in ruins, guns spiked, carriages burnt, barrack and magazine blown up, and all the shells thrown into the sea. The signal post of l'Equillon, together with the house, shared the fate of the gun carriages; the convoy got into a river beyond our reach.

Lieutenant Mappleton, Mr. Sutherland the Master, and Mr. Hillier, were with me, who, as they do on all occasions, so they did at this time whatever was in their power for his Majesty's service.

The Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines, failed not to justify the opinion that there was before reason to form; yet it would be inexcusable were not the names of the Quarter-Masters, Barden and Casey, particularly mentioned, as men highly deserving any favour that can be shown in the line to which they aspire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

Seamen slightly Wounded.—W. Barden, Quarter-master; W. Coburn, seaman.

Marine slightly Wounded.—Rob. Boulden.

His Maj sty's Ship Pallas, 14th May, off the Island of Oleron.

SIR,

This morning, when close to l'Isle d'Aix, reconnoitring the French squadron, it gave me great joy to find our late opponent, the black frigate, and her companions, the three brigs, getting under sail; we formed high expectation that the long wished-for opportunity was at last arrived.

The Pallas remained under topsails by the wind to await them; at half past eleven a smart point-blank firing commenced on both sides, which was severely felt by the enemy. The main top-sail yard of one of the brigs was cut through, and the frigate lost her after-sails. The batteries on l'Isle d'Aix opened on the Pallas, and a cannonade continued, interrupted on our part only by the necessity we were under to make various tacks to avoid the shoals, till one o'clock, when our endeavour to gain the wind of the enemy, and get between him and the batteries proved successful; an effectual distance was now chosen—a few broadsides were poured in—the enemy's fire slackened; I ordered ours to cease, and directed Mr. Sutherland, the Master, to run the frigate on board, with intention effectually to prevent her retreat, by boarding.

The enemy's side thrust our guns back into the ports, the whole were then discharged; the effect and crash were dreadful; their decks were deserted; three pistol shots were the unequal return.

With confidence I say, that the frigate was lost to France, had not the unequal collision tore away our fore-topmast, jib-boom, fore and main topsail yards, sprit-sail yard, bumpkin, cathead, chain-plates, fore-rigging, foresail, and bower anchor, with which last I intended to hook on, but all proved insufficient. She was yet lost to France, had not the French Admiral, seeing his frigate's fore-yard gone, her rigging ruined, and the danger she was in, sent two others to her assistance.

The Pallas being a wreck, we came out with what little sail could be set, and his Majesty's sloop the Kingfisher afterwards took us in tow.

The Officers and ship's company behaved as usual; to the names of Lieutenants Haswell and Mappleton, whom I have mentioned on other occasions, I have to add that of Lieut. Robins, who has just joined.

I have the honour to be, &c.

COCHRANE.

Killed.—David Thompson, marine.

Wounded.—Mr. Andrews, Midshipman, very badly. John Coger and three other seamen, slightly.

Copy of a Letter from Pietro Marincovich, Commander of the Envy Privateer, to William Marsden, Esq., dated Gibraltar, April 12, 1806.

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that being on a cruize off Cape de Gatt, on the 11th of February last, I fell in with and captured his Catholic Majesty's gunboat, No. 4, called the Peculo, commanded by Don Antonio Garcea Novarro, mounting one 18-pounder and four brass 4-pounders; the Commander and Master, with three seamen, were killed during the action.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE change in the Dutch Government is *now settled and announced.* The Deputation from the Batavian Republic were received on the 5th instant, by Napoleon, at Paris; and on this occasion Prince Louis was proclaimed, among other things, HEREDITARY KING OF HOLLAND.

The Emperor of the French guarantees the integrity of Holland; and the King of Holland is to be for ever a Grand Dignitary of the French Empire, by the title of Constable; hence the conditions necessarily involve the complete dependance of Holland upon France.

The new Sovereign is to have all the domains of the late Stadtholder, with a revenue of 500,000 florins.

Louis Buonaparté was proclaimed King of Holland, at the Hague, on the 11th instant; on which day the new Constitution was promulgated.

Admiral Verheuil, and the other Dutch Deputies, returned to the Hague from Paris on the 9th instant. He commenced his career by delivering to the Secretaries of State plans of various new taxes, which Louis Napoleon, the King of Holland, had charged him to recommend to their immediate consideration and adoption! Verheuil then proceeded further, to open his commission by the King of Holland's order. He repaired to the Council; and afterwards, in a Convention of their High Mightinesses, announced the accession of Louis Napoleon to the kingdom of Holland; the President thanked Verheuil for his important communication; and prayed for the happiness of the people and the country—under this New Order of Things!

On the 5th instant, Mouhib Effendi, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Ottoman Porte, had his first interview with Buonaparté, to congratulate him on his accession to the Imperial and Royal Throne. To the flattering speech of the Ottoman *Plenipo*, upon the occasion, Buonaparté returned an equally flattering reply.—From this interview no other inference can be drawn, than that French intrigue has succeeded in obtaining an ascendancy in the Councils of the Grand Sultan.

Talleyrand is created Prince and Duke of Benevento. Marshal Bernadotte is created Prince and Duke of Ponte Corvo, on the feudal principles of fealty and allegiance; the fiefs to descend in the male line.

Advices from France and Germany state, that Austria had prevailed on the Court of St. Petersburgh to give up the port of Cattaro to the French.

A letter from Evreux, in Normandy, dated the 30th of May, says:—"Last Sunday, in this town, a tragical event happened, which caused a great sensation. Captain Combet, Aid-du-Camp to General Laroche, was killed by a jealous husband, who surprised him with his wife. The lady had been charged with, and at length confessed an intimacy with the adulterer; a last interview was suggested by the husband himself, for his wife to acquaint Combet of her penitence and future fidelity to her husband. The parties met in an apartment, where the husband, unknown to either of them, had concealed himself, and where a repetition of guilt, instead of penitence, ensued; which so enraged the jealous husband, that, bursting from his hiding-place, he seized a large knife, and stabbed Combet to the heart."

Intelligence from Naples mentions the capture of the Island of Capri by the English. The garrison, it is said, capitulated to four sail of the line and 1500 men.—We have no doubt the number is exaggerated. Capri is a good station for watching all operations in the Gulph of Naples.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, dated June 4.

"Though I cannot abſolutely vouch for the authenticity of the following letter, which is circulated privately here; yet I cannot refrain from ſending you a copy of it, as it is certainly not unſuitable to the character of the man to whom it is attributed.

"TO THE KING OF BAVARIA.

"SIR AND BROTHER,

"I made you a King; and, from particular eſteem and reſpect for your perſon, ſent you my Miniſter at War and able Counſellors, to organize and direct the Adminiſtration of your States; yet, though you have enjoyed theſe advantages full four months, you have hitherto done nothing really uſeful; and I, conſequently, have reaſon to believe that you do not poſſeſs the qualities neceſſary to govern well. I muſt, therefore, adviſe you to abdicate in favour of your ſon, of whom I have conceived better hopes. If, as I wiſh and expect, you acquieſce in this propoſal, I ſhall take care to ſecure to you a ſuitable penſion.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

It is, doubtleſs, a fabrication; but the ſtile of Buonaparté is very well imitated.

The *Moniteur* contains an official account of the action between the Pallas, Captain Lord Cochrane, and the Minerva French frigate; tranſmitted by M. Allemand, the Commander of the Rochefort Squadron. M. Allemand repreſents the action to have been decidedly in favour of the Minerva. He ſays, the Pallas was obliged to ſheer off; and very whimſically accounts for the Minerva not purſuing her, by ſaying ſhe had *loſt her anchor!*

The plan of the new Germanic Conſtitution, drawn up by Buonaparté, is ſhortly to be preſented to the Diet of Ratiſbon.

General Miranda has fitted out ſeveral veſſels of force at New York, with which he has ſailed to the Spaniſh ſettlements of Barcelona and Cumana, in South America: he is unſanctioned by the Americans. A Charleſtown paper ſtates it to be his declared object to revolutionize the whole of the Spaniſh ſettlements on *terra firma*. It will be recollected that Miranda, on being forced to fly from France, in whoſe army he was ſecond in command under Dumourier, came to England, and reſided in London for ſome years. While he was here, he promiſed Mr. Pitt, that with 10,000 men he would effect the independence of South America. The Miniſter, we underſtand, thought well of Miranda's talents, but declined the offer.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 20.

A COURT of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company was held, at three o'clock, which continued to ſit until nine in the evening, to deliberate on the propriety of recalling Sir G. Barlow from the ſeat of government in India, and the appointment of Lord Lauderdale in his ſtead; when a diviſion took place, and there appeared, for the recal of Sir G. Barlow and the appointment of Lord Lauderdale, *four* —Againſt it, *eighteen*.

21. Lord Miltown attended at the Public-Office, Bow-ſtreet, before Aaron Graham, Eſq. and gave bail, himſelf in 2000l. and two ſureties in 1000l. each, for challenging Sir Walter Stirling to fight a duel, on the 16th of April laſt. Lord Miltown, as we underſtood, went a few days prior to Sir Walter Stirling's, who is a banker in the Strand, to receive money for a draft; and not liking bankers' (which are ſimilar to barbers'-ſhop) rules, *firſt come firſt ſerved*, his Lordſhip gave the challenge, for which he is bound over to keep the peace.

22. The Rev. Mr. Wood, ſecond Maſter of St. Paul's Grammar School, put a period to his exiſtence, by hanging himſelf.

24. In the Court of King's Bench, a Mr. Jukes, on an indictment preferred againſt him by Mr. Henry Erſkine Johnſton, the Comedian, for an aſſault in the Boxes of Covent-Garden Theatre, was found *Guilty*. The offending party propoſed terms of accommodation, which were acceded to.

30. The Directors of the Eaſt India Company took the ſenſe of a General Court of Proprietors upon their late proceedings, which decided, by 18 againſt 4, for the continuance of Sir George Barlow, and of courſe the re-

jection of the Earl of Lauderdale. At the General Court for this purpoſe, the following queſtion was taken by ballot:—

"That this Court, having conſidered the Papers laid before it, moſt highly approves of the zeal manifeſted, and the conduct purſued, by the Court of Directors; and regards a firm adherence to the principles maintained by the Court of Directors to be indiſpenſably neceſſary to preſerve the ſalutary authority over the Governments of India veſted by Law in the Court of Directors, to reſtrain a profuſe Expenditure of Public Money, and to prevent all Schemes of Conqueſt and Extenſion of Dominion; meaſures which the Legiſlature has declared to be repugnant to the wiſh, the honour, and the policy, of the nation. And this Court doth aſſure the Court of Directors of its moſt cordial and zealous ſupport, with a view to preſerve unimpaired the rights and privileges of the Eaſt-India Company."

At ſix o'clock, the glaſſes were finally cloſed and delivered to the Scrutineers, who reported the numbers to be,

For the Queſtion -	928
Againſt it - - - -	195
Majority - -	—733

June 4. Bevan and Hemmings, for extorting money from the Rev. Mr. Orde; G. R. Walker and C. Dodds, for forging the Will of Major Hockings; and S. Calder, likewiſe for forgery, ſuffered before the Debtors' Door of Newgate.—They all died very penitent.

5. This morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out at the Key Hotel, Chandos-ſtreet, Covent-garden, which in a ſhort time was burnt to the ground. The houſe was a bagnio of the firſt deſcription, and the moſt frequented of any in the metropolis. The following circumſtances came out before the Coroner's Jury, ſitting on the body of a gentleman who periſhed in the flames. The Inquiſition was taken on the 6th, at the White Lion, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane, before Anthony Gell, Eſq., Coroner for Weſtminſter.

George Thorpe, waiter at the Key Bagnio, ſtated, that the deceaſed, with a lady, came to the houſe (which was kept for the preſent by a Mr. Hamerton,) at twelve at night, on the 4th of June; the gentleman appeared to be very much inebriated; and after having been a ſhort time in the houſe, ſupper was ſerved up in a bed-room. After the cloth had been cleared, the gentleman ſaid he ſhould go, but the bell rung ſoon after for the chambermaid to aſſiſt in undreſſing the lady. The deceaſed, on the maid's entering the room, was lying proſtrate on the floor by the bed-ſide. The chambermaid left the room at a quarter before three o'clock, and a quarter after three witneſs heard a violent ſcreaming. He repaired to the landing-place on the firſt floor, where the lady, in her *chemiſe* only, was ſtanding with a candle, the bed-room being in one entire blaze. She begged of the witneſs to ſave the gentleman; but the flames iſſued ſo rapidly from the room, that he durſt not attempt to enter. The houſe was divided; and in that part where the fire broke out, none but the deceaſed and his companion ſlept, except a domeſtic in the attic ſtory. It was ſome time before the other part of the houſe caught fire; and conſequently, by the alarm that the witneſs and the chambermaid kept up, the other companies had time for flight.

Jane Devaynes (who ſtated her name to be ſo, but who, for ſeveral years, has been known about the Theatres by the names of Kemble and Stirling) ſtated, that ſhe was in company with the deceaſed at the Key. Her firſt acquaintance with him was accidental on Whit-Monday laſt; ſince which time he had almoſt daily viſited her at her apartments in York-ſtreet, Mary-la-bonne. He came to her reſidence, at ten o'clock at night on the 4th inſtant, and was then inebriated. He inſiſted on ſending for three bottles of wine, one of which was drank; witneſs had put the other two on her ſideboard, thinking her companion had had enough. In the evening, they took a coach and repaired to the Key, which houſe, the deceaſed ſaid, he was well acquainted with. She then related the circumſtances of her going to bed and being alarmed, as deſcribed by the waiter. Witneſs ſaid ſhe knew nothing of the deceaſed's name, nor where he lived. He had a great deal of paper property about him, which he had ſhown to her in the evening. She always conſidered him to be a clergyman.

Elizabeth Hannam, chambermaid at the

the Key, corroborated what had fallen from the preceding witneſſes.

Mrs. Clark (the late hoſteſs at the Key) only knew the deceaſed perſonally.

A Miſs Lewellyn gave an account of the deceaſed viſiting her; but ſhe knew not his name. He was a man of low ſtature, ſometimes dreſſed meanly, and wore his hair curled in one curl with powder.

There being no further evidence to throw any light upon the ſubject, the Jury returned a verdict of—*Accidental Death.*

[It has been ſince ſtated, and, it is feared, with too much truth, that the gentleman who was thus burnt to death, was a Mr. Garner, who kept an Academy in Brompton-row, on the high road leading to Fulham. Mr. Garner was a widower, and, it is ſaid, a few months ſince paid his addreſſes to a young lady of conſiderable pecuniary expectations; but meeting with a repulſe, it is ſuppoſed that the diſappointment affected his intellects, as his ſubſequent conduct evinced ſtrong ſymptoms of derangement.]

11. By the Leopard, of 50 guns, arrived at Portſmouth this day, intelligence was received of the total loſs of the Lady Burgeſs, outward-bound Indiaman, commanded by Captain Swinton. She ſailed in company with the fleet on the 31ſt of March, from Portſmouth, and continued with them till the day ſhe was loſt, which happened on the 20th April, when ſhe ſtruck on a ſunken rock between St. Jago and Bonaviſta, at two in the morning, and before nine o'clock went entirely to pieces. The number of perſons on board the Lady Burgeſs was 184; 34 out of this number periſhed. Among the latter are, Mr. Cock, the Chief Mate, and Mr. Dick, the Purſer; as alſo, Meſſrs. Monk, Binny, and Kyd, Cadets. All the reſt of the paſſengers, officers, &c. were ſaved.

At the ſuit of Lord Cloncurry, a *fiat* for 10,000l. was lately marked in Dublin, againſt Sir John Pigott Piers, for *Crim. Con.* with Lady C. Sir J. P. P. is, as generally happens in ſuch caſes, an old friend of the huſband, and was an inmate in the houſe at the time of the alledged ſeduction. Lady C. is a beautiful woman, the daughter of an Officer. His Lordſhip met her at Rome, where he fell in love with, and married her. Sir J. P. P. is a widower. The lady is not permitted, as in England, to range at large with her paramour; but is confined in the Caſtle of Lyons, in the county of Kildare, long famed for its beautiful ſcenery, placed on a hill, and overlooking the Grand Canal from Dublin to Kildare, Queen's County, &c. It was the hoſpitable and princely abode, for ages, of the Aylmer family, the anceſtors of the Counteſs of Kenmare.

We recommend ſuch of our readers as wiſh to obtain a complete knowledge of Lord Melville's Caſe, to read the report of the Trial publiſhed by JAMES ASPERNE, at the *Bible, Crown,* and *Conſtitution,* No. 32, *Cornhill.* The price is only 3s. 6d.; but it contains all the material parts of the evidence, and very accurate and full ſtatements of the ſpeeches.

MARRIAGES.

THE Rev. Charles Hughes, of Barham, Kent, to Miſs Knatchbull, eldeſt daughter of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.

Ralph Bigland, eſq. Norroy king at arms, to Miſs Lorimer, of Eye, Suffolk.

Mr. Greenwood, to Miſs Munden.

Oſborne Markham, eſq. ſon to the Archbiſhop of York, to Lady Mary Thynne, ſiſter to the Marquis of Bath.

Viſcount Fitzharris, eldeſt ſon of Lord Malmſbury, to Miſs Daſhwood.

Lord Rollo to Miſs Creig.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY 22.

IN his 85th year, the Rev. George Hearne, rector of St. Alphage, vicar of St. Mary Northgate, Canterbury, and one of the ſix preachers of the cathedral there.

23. At Brompton, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 44 years, Mr. Palmer. He was a

ma-

man of uncommon corpulency, and was induced, about three weeks ſince, to go to London, in order to ſee that prodigy of bulk and fatneſs, Mr. Lambert. Mr. Palmer weighed about twenty-five ſtone, or 350 pounds; and although five men, of moderate ſize, have been buttoned in his waiſtcoat, he was comparatively of diminutive ſize when placed by the ſide of Mr. Lambert. The windows of the tap-room were obliged to be taken out on Sunday, to admit of the corpſe being taken from the houſe; from which, to the place of interment, it was carried in a waggon, as no hearſe could be procured which would have been ſufficiently capacious to admit the coffin into it.

24. At Newington, Mr. John Hood, of Croſby-ſquare.

Mrs. Smyth, wife of Dr. Carmichael Smyth.

Patrick Burke, eſq. in his 83d year.

25. At Inverary Caſtle, his Grace, John Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorn, (Lord Sundridge, 1766,) a Field Marſhal in the army, Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Honourable Maſter of the King's Houſehold in Scotland, Keeper of Dunſtaffnage and Carrick, and Governor of the Britiſh Society, &c. &c. His Grace was born in 1722, and is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon George, Marquis of Lorn, now Duke of Argyll.

And on Sunday morning died, at Roſeneath, Colin Campbell, eſq., an old and intimate friend and faithful ſervant of his Grace, as chamberlain and bailie of Roſeneath. He had completed his 94th year in February laſt. His Grace and Bailie Campbell had both been of the old Highland Watch, and were the only ſurvivors of that matchleſs corps.

The late Duke of Argyll married, March 3, 1759, Elizabeth, daughter of John Gunning, eſq., and relict of James, Duke of Hamilton, father of the late Duke; by whom, who died December 20, 1790, he had iſſue—George John, born February 17, 1766, who died an infant—George, Marquis of Lorn, born September 22, 1768; ſucceeded to the barony of Hamilton, on the death of his mother—John Douglas Henry Edward, born December 24, 1777—Auguſta, born March 31, 1760; married to Captain Clavering, and has iſſue—and Charlotte Suſan Maria, born June 21, 1775, married to Captain Campbell.

The remains of the Duke were depoſited in the burying-place of that illuſtrious family, at Kilmun. The following are the particulars of the ceremony, (as reported by an eye-witneſs,) which was performed in the moſt private manner poſſible:—

About ten o'clock, the Princeſs Elizabeth revenue brig, Henry Beatſon, eſq., commander, ſailed from Roſeneath, with the corpſe of his Grace; alſo, the Prince William Henry, Captain Hamilton; Prince of Wales, Captain M'Kinnon (acting), revenue cutters; and the Campbeltown packet Henrietta, having on board his Grace, George Duke of Argyll, Lord John Campbell, Lady Auguſta Clavering and daughter, Lady Charlotte Campbell, Sir Alexander Campbell, of Ardkinglas, with other friends, and the ſervants of the late illuſtrious nobleman. The whole came to anchor in Holy Loch, between twelve and one o'clock, nearly oppoſite the family burying-place. The body of his Grace was towed in his barge by the crew of the Princeſs Elizabeth, dreſſed in nankeen, with crapes round their hats, and received on a platform, near which the preſent Duke, Lord John, &c. were landed. At a ſmall diſtance, Lady Clavering, and the other ladies, came on ſhore, accompanied by Sir Alexander Campbell, &c., and proceeded to the vault, where they waited the proceſſion.

A part of Captain Hamilton's crew was placed on each ſide of the path that leads to it, dreſſed in white frocks, with black velvet caps trimmed with ſilver. The corpſe of his Grace was carried to the tomb, ſhoulder high, by the Kilmun Volunteers; upon entering which, it was laid next to the Ducheſs. All then returned from the vault, except thoſe of the family, who, after remaining for a few minutes, went on board Captain Hamilton's cutter, and proceeded to Ardincaple. A ſalute of nine guns was fired on their going aſhore. The brig and the other cutter alſo fired a ſalute upon leaving Holy Loch.

The outer coffin was covered with crimſon ſilk velvet, and had two coronets, one at the head, and another at the foot. The following is the inſcription:—

Field Marſhal
JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLL,
&c. &c. &c.
Died 25th May, 1806,
Aged 83 years.

The mourners wore ſaſhes, with a large knot upon the right ſhoulder, and another at the left thigh.

The revenue cruiſers commenced firing minute guns at the time the corpſe left the brig,

brig, and continued about an hour. All the veſſels in the harbour had their colours hoiſted half maſt.

There were upwards of ſixty boats with ſpectators from Greenock, Port Glaſgow, and Goulock, who all, impreſſed by the ſolemnity of the occaſion, and reſpect for the eminently virtuous character of the deceaſed, conducted themſelves with the moſt perfect propriety and decorum.

26. William Dickenſon, eſq. M.P. for the county of Somerſet.

George Daubeny, eſq. alderman of Briſtol, and once member of parliament for that city.

28. At Highbury, the Rev. Dr. John Ford.

James Innes, eſq. ſecretary to the royal bank of Scotland.

30. Mr. Thomas Lambert, of College-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

At Tottenham, in her 82d year, Mrs. Salte, relict of the late Mr. John Salte, of Ludgate-hill.

The Hon. Mrs. Paget, lady of the Hon. General Paget, ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge, daughter of the late Lord Bagot.

Lately, at Thaxſtead, Eſſex, the Rev. Mr. Maynard, brother to Lord Viſcount Maynard, rector of Rudvinſter, and vicar of Thaxſtead.

31. The Rev. Luke George, rector of Eſſexford, in the county of Louth.

JUNE 1. In the prime of life, greatly and deſervedly lamented by a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance, Mr. John Marriott, of Manchester, a gentleman of a highly cultivated and independent mind, a ſound underſtanding, and inflexible integrity. His premature death was occaſioned by the overturning of the Bath mail-coach, near Langley Broom, whilſt he was unfortunately riding on the box: the body of the coach falling on his breaſt cauſed inſtant death.

4. Mr. W. Page, bookſeller, at Cambridge.

The Rev. Anthony Trollope, formerly of Pembroke College, Cambridge, B.A. 1758, M.A. 1761, rector of Cottered and Runſden, Herts.

Lately, the Rev. John Brewſter, vicar of St. Neott's, Huntingdonſhire.

7. At Wimbledon, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bernard, Lord Biſhop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe. About four years ſince, he married a ſecond time, a very young and beautiful lady, Miſs Roſs Lewin. His lordſhip was a man of letters, and a moſt pleaſing companion. He was the contemporary and intimate friend of Garrick, Burke, Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Cumberland, and Goldſmith. The Biſhop was Dean of Derry at the time when Goldſmith wrote his poem of *Retaliation*, in which he is thus noticed:—

"Our Dean ſhall be veniſon, juſt freſh from the plains."

He was then a new Member of the Society.—And ſuppoſing him dead—

"Here lies the good Dean, re-united to earth,
Who mix'd reaſon with pleaſure, and wiſdom with mirth;
If he had any faults, he has left us in doubt;
At leaſt in ſix weeks I could not find 'em out;
Yet ſome have declar'd, and it can't be deny'd 'em,
That ſly boots was curſedly cunning to hide 'em."

His eſtates, which were conſiderable, devolve to his only ſurviving ſon, Andrew Bernard, eſq. married to Lady Anne Lindſay, daughter of the Earl of Balcarras, and ſiſter to the Counteſs of Hardwicke.

8 At Richmond, Surrey, Edward John Attley, eſq. formerly colonel of the 1ſt regiment of foot guards.

10. Cornelius Donovan, eſq. brother-in-law of Lady Skeffington, in his 74th year.

11. The Rev. John Iſtley, rector of Tunworth, near Baſingſtoke.

12. Mrs. Goodenough, relict of the late Dr. Goodenough, and ſiſter of Lord Sidmouth.

At Meſſing, near Kelvedon, Eſſex, Gorden Griggs, eſq. aged 85.

14. At Ovendon, near Halifax, aged 48, John Wheler Collington, eſq. late a captain in his Majeſty's 33d regiment of infantry, in which he ſerved during thirty years.

15. At Cheltenham, in his 43d year, Sir Wilfred Lawſon, of Brayton Houſe, Cumberland.

16. Mr. Thomas Cox, many years bookſeller in St. Thomas's-ſtreet, in the Borough.

17. Henry Holland, eſq. juſtice of peace for Middleſex, architect to the Eaſt India Company, &c.

The Rev. John Meyler, M.A. rector of Malden, Bedfordſhire.

18. Mrs. Byng, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Byng.

EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JUNE 1806.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct Consols	3 perC Reduc	3 perCent deferr. to com. 1808	4perCt Consols	Navy 5perCt	New 5perCt	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	Imp. Ann.	Irish 5perCt	Irish Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
May 28	209	———	59 7/8	———	77 7/8	———	98 1/4	17 1/4	———	3	58 1/4	———	———	———	———	28 dif.	par	21l 0s
29	holiday																	
30	209	———	59 7/8	———	77 7/8	———	———	17 1/2	———	2 1/4	58 7/8	8 9-16	———	———	183 3/4	28 dif.	18 dif.	21l 15s
31	———	———	59 7/8	———	77 7/8	———	———	17 1/2	———	2 1/2	———	8 9-16	———	———	———	18 dif.	par	21l 15s
June 2	208 1/4	———	59 7/8	55 5/8	77 3/4	———	———	17 1/4	———	2 1/2	58 7/8	———	———	———	———	18 dif.	par	21l 15s
3	208 3/4	———	59 3/4	———	77 3/4	———	———	17 3-16	———	2 1/2	———	———	———	———	183 1/4	18 dif.	par	21l 15s
4	holiday																	
5	———	———	60	———	77 7/8	———	———	17 1/4	———	2 3/4	59	———	———	———	182 1/2	18 dif.	par	21l 15s
6	209	———	60	———	77 7/8	———	———	17 1/4	———	2 3/4	59	8 1/2	———	———	———	18 dif.	par	21l 15s
7	———	———	60 1/8	———	78 1/8	———	———	17 1/8	1 7-16	3	59 1/4	———	———	———	———	18 dif.	par	21l 15s
9	———	———	60 1/8	———	78 1/8	———	———	17 5-16	———	3	59	———	———	———	———	———	par	21l 15s
10	209 1/2	———	60 1/8	55 7/8	78 1/4	———	———	17 1/4	———	3	59 1/8	———	———	———	———	18 dif.	par	21l 15s
11	holiday																	
12	209 1/2	———	60 1/8	———	78 1/2	———	99 1/8	17 5-16	———	3	———	———	89 1/2	———	———	18 dif.	par	———
13	209 1/4	———	60 1/8	———	78 1/2	———	———	17 5-16	1 7 16	2 3/4	59 1/8	———	———	———	———	18 dif.	18 pr	12l 12s
14	———	———	60 1/8	———	78 2/3	———	———	17 5-16	———	3	———	8 9-16	———	———	———	18 dif.	18 pr	———
16	210 3/4	———	61	———	78 5/8	———	———	17 5-16	1 7-16	4 1/4	59 1/4	8 9 16	———	———	———	18 dif.	18 pr	———
17	210 3/4	———	61	———	79 1/8	———	———	17 1/2	———	4 1/4	———	8 9-16	———	———	———	18 dif.	18 pr	———
18	210 1/4	———	61 1/4	———	79 2/3	———	———	17 1/2	———	4 3/4	60 1/8	8 1/2	———	———	———	18 dif.	18 pr	———
19	210 1/2	———	61 1/4	———	80	———	———	17 1/2	———	4 1/4	———	———	90	———	———	———	par	———
20	211 1/2	———	62 1/8	———	80 1/4	———	———	17 11-16	———	6	61 1/8	———	———	———	———	28 dif.	par	———
21	———	———	62 1/4	———	81 1/8	———	———	17 3/4	———	6 1/2	———	———	91	———	———	18 dif.	18 pr	———
23	211	———	62 3/8	———	80 3/8	———	———	17 3/4	———	6 1/2	———	8 9-16	———	———	———	18 dif.	par	———
24	holiday																	

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